The Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 2. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1886. No. 224

A. GILMORE.

Special Notice--Great Clearing Sale
—OF—
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.

For the next ten days we will sell Overcoats, Men's and Boys' Clothing at such a reduction in prices as cannot fail to attract attention.

If you want Cheap Clothing now is your opportunity for securing bargains for ten days only.

This is a genuine sale—at least 20 per ct. less than regular prices.

☞ *Come and see for yourself,*

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor and Clothier, Johnson Street.

REAL ESTATE.

RAND BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Financial AND Insurance Agents.

OFFICES---{ VICTORIA—Fort Street.
NEW WESTMINSTER—Columbia Street.
VANCOUVER—Water Street.

Property in all parts of the Province for sale.
Fine residence or business property in Victoria and New Westminster.
Complete Maps and Price Lists of all lands for sale at Coal Harbor.
Investments made for non-residents.
Farms in the Fraser Valley. feb27
☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

This space reserved for the
Palace Cigar and Tobacco Emporium,
GOVERNMENT STREET.
feb27

Wanted.

Advertisements under this head, three insertions 50 cents; six insertions, 75 cents.

WANTED—A partner with $100 to invest in a good paying business. Address "A.," TIMES office. feb26 3t

WANTED.—Two Waiters wanted immediately at the Oriental Hotel, Yates street. Apply in person. feb26 1w

WANTED—A smart, active boy, with fair English education, to learn the Printing business. Apply at THE TIMES office. feb26

WANTED.—Laborers, $1 75; Ball Drillers, $2; Girl for housework and Sewing, $12; Woman Cook for boarding house, $30; Youth for store, commencing at $15; Woman for house work, to attend store, $20. Apply to B. C. Employment Bureau and Business Agency, Fort street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria. feb21 6t

WANTED—To Business Men. We have a party who will invest about $2000 in a general business that will bear investigation. Apply to British Columbia Employment Bureau and Business Agency, Fort street, between Broad and Douglas. feb22 6t

WANTED—A servant girl for a small family. Address P. O. Box 529, City. feb18

WANTED.—Two or three experienced Tailoresses. Good wages paid to first class hands. Apply to "S. T." New Westminster. seo11 tf

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Hog Farm, well stocked and in good running order. Plenty of land. Horse and wagon, etc. PICKERING & CO. Feb27-3t

FOR SALE—A cooking range, nearly new, suitable for a hotel. Apply at the Garrick's Head, Bastion street. fe23-6t

FOR SALE.—A good Milch Cow and Calf. Address "Cow." TIMES office. feb16

FOR SALE.—A Screw Press, in good order; will do for Blacksmith's or Cannery use. Also Bricks and Castings to fit Canadian Stoves. Apply to H. C. Wilson, corner Johnson and Blanchard streets. feb12 1m

FOR SALE—The International Hotel, Esquimalt, with Furniture belonging to the same, Bar Fixtures, Billiard Table, &c. A well 40 ft. deep with pump, Outhouses, &c. The Hotel has accommodation for 60 people. For further particulars apply to S. Jones, Dominion Hotel, Yates street. dec30 tf

To Let.

FOR RENT.—A desirable 8-roomed residence on Chatham street, near Government. Rent $18 per month, including water. Apply to Mrs. Shakespeare, corner of Broad and View streets. feb23 tf

FOR RENT.—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, conveniently located, to rent for $16 per month, water included. The furniture of the same house for sale at $175. Apply at Terminal Land Office, corner of Douglas and Yates streets. dec3 tf

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE above Society was duly organized on Saturday evening, the 20th inst. All persons who may be eligible wishing to join the Society can do so WITHOUT PAYMENT OF ENTRANCE FEE, by signing the roll at the Secretary's office and payment of one month's dues—50 cents—or one year's dues—$5—in advance,

Prior to the 1st day of April next.

All members who have already joined are requested to call at the Secretary's office and sign the roll.

By order. C. MORTON, Secretary.
Feb. 22, 1885. feb23 1m

The Victoria Quintette Quadrille Orchestra.

OVERTURES, Operatic Selections, Dance Music—entirely new—furnished to Balls, parties and The ete—
For terms, apply to FRANK CAMPBELL, JR., Government street.
dec21

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Between Halfway House, Esquimalt and city, a Buffalo Rug, on Monday last. A suitable reward offered to any one returning to Colonial Hotel. feb22 10t

Meetings to be Held.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR will hold their Regular Weekly Meeting at Harmony Hall every Saturday Evening. A full attendance is requested. dec24

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Fort Streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. se 1-1y W. H. MASON, Secretary.

THE Y. W. C. T. U. OF VICTORIA MEETS every third Monday in each month at Temperance Hall, on Pandora st., at 7.30 p. m. A good programme and sociable time at every meeting. Strangers cordially invited. no5-t

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. HENRY RUDGE, President.

—THE—
EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society.
120 Broadway, New York.
HENRY B. HYDE, President.

Assets, January 1st, 1886 .... $66,553,387 50
Liabilities, 4 per cent. Valuation ... $52,691,148 37
Surplus $13,862,239 13
(Surplus on N. Y. Standard, 4½ per cent. interest, $17,495,329 40.)

Surplus, over Liabilities, on every standard of valuation, larger than that of any other life assurance company.

New Assurance in 1885 .... $96,011,378 00
Outstanding Assurance $357,338,246 00
Total Paid Policy-Holders in 1885, $7,138,689 05
Paid Policy-Holders since Organization $88,211,175 63
Income $16,590,053 13

Improvement during the Year.

Increase of Premium Income $1,430,349 00
Increase of Surplus $3,378,622 03
Increase of Assets $8,391,461 96

New assurance written in 1885, the largest business ever transacted by the Society or by any other company in a single year; the business of 1884 three millions over that of 1883, and that of 1885 eleven millions over that of 1884.

Assurance written by the Society during the twenty-six years and a half of its history, $165,-[illegible] more than any other company has written [illegible]

The Society issues a plain and simple contract of assurance, free from burdensome and technical conditions, and INCONTESTABLE after three years. All Policies as soon as they become incontestable are payable IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of satisfactory proofs of death.

I hereby certify, that after a personal examination of the investments and accounts of the Society, I find the foregoing condensed statement thereof to be correct and true.
JOHN A. McCALL, Jr., Comptroller.

For full particulars, see the 26th ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Society.

☞ Skillful life insurance agents can do more business for the Equitable than for any other company, and consequently can earn more money for themselves. Interviews and correspondence invited.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
General Manager, B. C.,
VICTORIA.
feb23 1m

2,098.27 REASONS.

The excellent gentleman who, by the grace of the New Westminster electors, represents himself so ably on the floor of our local legislature, and so successfully as an applicant for public patronage, has 2,098.27 reasons for extolling the superlative merits of the government. With the recollection of past favors still fresh in his memory, and an itching sensation in both rapacious hands, he proclaimed in the House the other day that this was "THE BEST GOVERNMENT" that ever beggared a province or enriched a supporter. With most people, one good and sufficient reason is deemed enough, but Mr. CUNNINGHAM was not satisfied with less than 2098.27. Every reason was worth one dollar, and each one of them is now safe in the plethoric money-box of the "independent" member for New Westminster.

In reply to an order of the House, there was submitted yesterday a return showing the public business transactions between the government and JAMES CUNNINGHAM, M. P. P., since he was elected a member of the Assembly, with a list of goods supplied by him and the prices paid for the same. The list of goods included supplies for the asylum, furniture for government offices, supplies for schools, sundries for gaol, sewer pipes, tools for road work, etc., etc. The prices are extortionate, as may be judged from the fact that for one axe handle the sum of $1 was charged. As a matter of course, the member for New Westminster has strong reasons—reasons which no other description of argument could shake—for believing in the excellence of the James Bay quartette. But what do the people of New Westminster think of the independence of their representative? Can they believe that the purchased vote of the man they have sent to the legislature would ever be given against the government that bought him, even though the interests of the people of the province were to suffer, or the future prosperity of New Westminster was to be sacrificed. There are, we repeat, two thousand and ninety-eight decimal twenty-seven reasons why the Truthful of the royal burgh should bespatter with fulsome adulation the men who have helped to enrich him.

THE REASONS.

FOR ASYLUM, NEW WESTMINSTER—	
Cooking utensils, boiler, crockery, lamps, paper, etc.	$ 144 91
One dozen bath brick	1 50
Bureaus, clocks, stove-pipe, plumbing	441 27
Sheet iron for range, stove-pipe, nails, rope and repairing roof	66 45
FURNITURE, GOV. OFFICE—	
Stoves, pipe, lamps etc	32 62
SUPPLIES TO SCHOOLS—	
Window blinds for Mud Bay School	4 00
Bell, bucket, broom, etc., Hall's Prairie School	4 00
Axe handle, Clover Valley School	1 00
Stove-pipe, Langley School	2 75
Sundry supplies, fencing Public School, New Westminster	45 75
Pump and step-ladder for New Westminster School	17 25
SUPPLIES TO GAOLS, UNDER KEEP OF PRISONERS—	
Sundry repairs, axes, etc., New Westminster	186 85
Knives, awls and nails, New Westminster	4 38
Connecting water with Queen's Avenue, New Westminster Gaol	123 00
Proportion of cost of tank, New Westminster Gaol	131 85
Picks, shovels, nails, etc, New Westminster Gaol	20 92
Stove-pipe, bucket, etc, Port Moody Gaol	10 60
Lock for Granville Gaol	5 50
LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, NEW WESTMINSTER—	
Hose, couplings, and use of stove for drying vault	27 00
NEW GAOL AT NEW WESTMINSTER—	
2000 ft. of sewer pipe, including freight and charges from San Francisco, with 5 per cent. commission	716 63
SUPPLIES, UNDER ROADS, ST'S AND BRIDGES—	
Halter for Government horse	1 25
Sundry tools for road work	108 92
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Padlock, etc	2 37
Total	$2,098 27

THE BEAUTIES OF JOURNALISM.

The life of an editor is sometimes an unhappy lot. Libels have been entered in this city for damages that are insignificant compared to the following two, in San Francisco and New York respectively: M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the *Chronicle*, has been sued for $50,000 damages by W. E. Collyer. The alleged libel consists of an item published on the 13th of this month in which it was said that plaintiff had been sent to San Quentin for stealing brass from the S. P. C. R. R. Company. The other is Gen. Hazen, of Washington, D. C., vs. the *Times* of New York City for $100,000, for defamation of character.

The shareholders of the bankrupt Nova Scotia sugar refinery are endeavoring to raise $350,000 by ten per cent three year mortgage bonds, wherewith to resume operations. The Merchants' bank of Halifax, the chief creditor, will be asked to leave over $100,000 as working capital.

As Mr. Sheppard, sr., of the Grand Trunk station, Berlin, was shunting cars his foot caught in a frog, and the passing train ran over his leg in several places, cutting it completely off and also his arm, killing him almost instantly.

Benjamin Brisco, a prominent resident of Napanee, is dead. He left an estate valued at $150,000.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Fourth Session—Fourth Parliament.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—CONTINUED.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26th.

Mr. Beaven said there was no doubt that the resolution, if it were not incorporated in an act of this House would have no practical effect. The House had certainly fallen into an error in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Water Works Acts. A former committee, of which the hon. the Attorney General was chairman, had reported in favor of incorporating a clause in all acts granting a franchise to private parties against the employment of Chinese. The fact that the House had fallen into error before was a strong argument in favor of the passage of the present resolution. With the wording of the resolution he did not altogether agree. It might, after being adopted, be inoperative through the Lieut.-Governor failing to take cognizance of the fact that its spirit was being violated.

Mr. Speaker thought the resolution most objectionable.

Mr. Dunsmuir said every act should stand on its own bottom. The resolution was too stringent altogether. He had known a great many people running down the Chinese, and at the same time employing them. The Chinese question would cure itself by-and-by. No one had ever heard a large employer of labor speak against the Chinese. He warned the House against further legislation on this question. The mines to the south were closed down because their owners were unable longer to employ Chinese labor, as it had all been driven out of the country, and they could not pay the extra wages demanded by white labor. He did not deny that he employed Chinese. He employed them for the benefit of the white men. We want this country developed and require cheap labor to do it. The Esquimalt Water Works never employed more than thirty-three Chinese. He would be glad to introduce white labor and had been trying to do it for the past twelve months but he could not see his way to do it.

Hon. Mr. Robson could not agree with the hon. member for Nanaimo (Dunsmuir) that Chinese have been a benefit to the country. On the contrary they had proved a curse, and should be got rid of as quickly as possible. In respect to the resolution, he considered that the House should not tie its hands in respect to future legislation. Its adoption would be a notice to capitalists not to come to British Columbia, and expression of the principle would be dangerous to the interests of the province.

Mr. Galbraith, referring to the franchises granted to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo water works, said they did not contain clauses forbidding employment of Chinamen in accordance with the report of the committee in 1884. He suggested that the Attorney-General should prepare a clause which could be incorporated in all bills asking for special franchises. The resolution, as it stood, might be productive of mischief.

Mr. Orr said he was aware when he introduced the resolution that it would not have the desired effect, but he wished to have an expression of opinion on the subject. He would withdraw the resolution in the meantime, but promised to bring it up in another form at a later stage provided the principle was not embodied in legislation now before the House.

Mr. McTavish looked upon the Esquimalt Water Co. as public benefactors in employing Chinese to lower Thetis Lake as the miasma of that place had undoubtedly carried off seventeen Mongolians.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought it would be the better course to adjourn the debate and an instruction be given to the Private Bills Committee to insert a clause in all bills a clause in accordance with the spirit of the resolution. The experience of last session should teach us to be careful what was done, as the matter would undoubtedly come up again. If there were 23 Chinese employed on the Esquimalt Water Works, there were 33 too many, as it was the intention of the House that none should be employed. They should have been white men.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the leader of the government (Mr. Smithe) had contended that the Esquimalt Water Works Co. had a perfect right to employ Chinamen on their private property. He did not agree with that view. An act of this House could follow a company into its private houses if necessary. A mining or a manufacturing company could be prevented by this House from employing Chinese, and if it was possible in those cases it was equally so in the present instance.

Hon. Mr. Smithe said his colleague had misunderstood him. He had not said that this House could not prohibit the employment of Chinese in private enterprises. He had only explained that the promoters of the water works had employed Chinese in their works on their private property, and that they maintained they had a right to do so under their act of incorporation.

With permission of the House the resolution was withdrawn.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Mr. Orr moved: "Whereas the waters of the fiord or inlet from English Bay to the bridge known as "False Creek Bridge," in the district of New Westminster, are navigable waters, and are constantly used by vessels of light draught; and whereas it would be greatly detrimental to the public interest to permit any structure to be constructed that would in any way interfere with free navigation of said waters; be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will, without delay, urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of at once preventing the erection of any structure across the said waters that will in any way impede navigation."

Mr. Orr explained that he moved the resolution for the benefit of the public, and specially for the benefit of property owners on False Creek. He understood that it was the intention of the railway company to erect a bridge across False Creek without a draw, and as a number of firms would require to tow their lumber to and from their mills, it would impede navigation.

Mr. Grant seconded the resolution. He did not think the government could concede to any company the right to impede the navigation of any waters.

Mr. T. Davie asked for an explanation of the word "fiord." He had never met with it before.

Mr. Orr—It's a Norwegian word, meaning inlet.

Hon. Mr. Smithe approved of the resolution. He was afraid the C. P. R. were disposed to override the rights of the people. On the Columbia, at Farwell, they had built a bridge that impeded navigation and it was, he thought, proposed to put a similar bridge on False Creek, where there was a great deal of valuable property that would be injured if the navigation thereof was interfered with. It was not necessary to cross at the mouth of the creek, but if the company deemed it so, this House should insist that a draw should be placed in the bridge to be erected.

Mr. Galbraith thought the government should protest against the bridge at Farwell. The captain of the steamer on the Columbia was desirous of going up the river as far as practicable, but the bridge interfered with that arrangement and compelled the transfer of freight at that point.

Mr. Wilson approved of the resolution. The railway company was the most gigantic monopoly of modern times, and having secured all the other water frontage, they seemed anxious, by building a bridge, to deprive private owners of the only remaining water frontage at the terminus. He had no faith in the Dominion government coming to the assistance of this country against the interest of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The bridge at Farwell was a very great obstruction to the navigation of the Columbia. He hoped the most strenuous efforts would be made by the government to lessen the evils that were likely to flow from the powers conferred on this gigantic corporation. The motion carried.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Orr asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: Have the portions of the Granville townsite which were provincial property on the 1st of January, 1885, been transferred by Crown grant to any person or persons since that date; if so, on what date and to whom?

Hon. Mr. Smithe—Yes; with the exception of lot 2 in block 2, and the streets on the townsite of Granvile, on the 13th day of February, 1886, to Donald A. Smith and Richard B. Angus.

RETURN.

Hon. J. Robson presented a return of all correspondence, orders in council, &c., between the Crown or Provincial governments and the Admiralty or the Dominion government in respect to the government or naval reserves at English Bay.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

House went into committee on the medical bill, Mr. Raybould in the chair.

After passing several clauses, the committee reported progress, and will sit again on Monday.

House then adjourned untill Monday at 2 p. m.

"NO FAIRER LAND."

The Marquis of Lorne on the Glories of our Climate.

The Marquis of Lorne, in a contribution entitled "Our Railway to the Pacific," in *Good Words*, speaks in the following glowing terms of the surpassing glories of Victoria's clime: "There is no fairer land in the world than the country about Victoria, the capital of Vancouver. The climate of much of the island is like that of Devonshire or Jersey. A more rigorous winter is to be met with at its northern end, and the high mountains which stud most of it afford opportunities of seeking an occasional snowfield in winter. But about Victoria the snow never lies long, and its inhabitants are far more ignorant of the art of skating than their English cousins. A quaint and charming town it is, with very pleasant society, English and Canadians having settled there. There is good land to be bought at moderate prices. But the chief attraction is the spot, the climate, and the beautiful scenery. Great woods of Douglas fir cover the whole region, with a lovely undergrowth of arbutus, sallal, an evergreen shrub, and small maples, while underneath all grows a luxurious vegetation of fern and other plants, giving proof of the mildness and moisture characteristic of the coast. Although the amount of agricultural land cannot be compared with that to be offered to emigrants in Alberta or Saskatchewan, there is a good deal still to be had, and the delta of the Fraser only wants good dykes to make it a closely peopled country. On account of its beauty and the many charms afforded by its society, sport, and natural advantages, Victoria is sure to become the favorite residence of men wishing to possess a home in one of the most attractive spots on the American continent."

THE REAL MIKADO.

A Youth of Seventeen Years—600,000 Men for War Purposes.

So much is being said about the stage Mikado this week that these points that follow concerning the real Mikado may be of interest. A red revolution brought the present Mikado into power in Japan, some seventeen years ago, at which time he was a boy of sixteen years. He found a feudal system wherein 600,000 men were maintained for war. The empire was a military encampment. The young Mikado changed all. He made the dependent the free man, and the feudal rulers the subordinates. He made men freeholders in perpetual tenure of their lands. He insured as great protection to life and property as may be enjoyed. His code of laws he modelled after those of England and the United States, establishing a sufficient judiciary. He gathered about him broad, sound and progressive councillors. He rules an empire already having five hundred miles of railroad, five thousand miles of telegraph wire, unsurpassed postal facilities, with a postal savings bank system worthy of imitation. He has built a navy and can repair ships with the best. As great, if not greater than what he has accomplished, is what he is has proclaimed he poposes to do—namely, in 1890, to convert his empire into a constitutional empire, with a Parliament exercising the delegated authority of the people.

The contract for building the railway from the Intercolonial at Metapedia to Paspebiac, a distance of ninety-three miles, has been awarded to James Isbester and J. P. Brown. The Dominion government have granted $6000 per mile towards the construction of the road, and the Quebec government has also subsidized it.

John A. Barron, of Lindsay, was nominated at a Reform convention at Fenelon Falls on Saturday to oppose Hector Cameron for the House of Commons.

It is declared that the Annapolis Valley is capable of producing fruit to the value of $30,000,000. The Halifax *Herald* says it is the most wonderful fruit growing belt in the world.

Mr. E. Caswell has sold his farm of 150 acres, in West Oxford, adjoining the town of Ingersoll, to Peter Meek, for $17,000.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE LONDON SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Hyndman, Williams, Burns and Champion, Socialist leaders, were again brought before Sir James Ingham, at Bow Street Police Court today, for further hearing of the charges preferred against them, on account of their utterances at the recent Socialist demonstration in London. Hyndman, who conducts his own defence, complained of the course of the magistrate and of Childers, Home Secretary, declaring they were prejudiced against the defendants, and had exhibited that prejudice. In the course of his remarks he dubbed Childers, "Coercion" Childers. Col. Henderson who was head of the police at the time of the riots, but who has since resigned, and who was subpoenaed as a witness for the defence, testified that he saw no signs at the meeting of a premeditated attack on property.

BISMARCK ILL.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Bismarck is suffering from an attack of sciatica, and is unable to receive any callers.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Municipal authorities have ordered that the name of the Deity be expunged from children's books issued by the Metropolitan School Committee.

REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—There is no truth in the report that a syndicate of Belgian financers have entered into a contract for the construction of railways in China.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Getting Excited Over a Townsite and Terminus Boom.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23.—There is quite a ripple here and at Toronto among speculators and land boomers, caused by the plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being made known this week concerning the site of their Pacific coast terminus. It is quite certain a population of several thousand will rush to the spot the coming summer, and a big boom in town lots may accordingly be expected. A number of small capitalists and speculators are preparing to leave for the townsite. Probably 100 will take their departure in the course of the present month, to be on hand to build the first hotels and start the first business houses. A good many who were badly bitten in the Winnipeg boom are preparing to retrieve their fortunes in Vancouver speculations, but older hands believe the railway company will manage the town so as to secure the most money from those who seek investment there.

FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR.

Through Trains from St. Paul over the Canadian to Port Moody.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 24.—It is reported today that a deal is in progress with the Canadian Pacific and Manitoba roads to make the former a formidable competitor with the Northern Pacific an active fact in the northwestern railroad affairs of the United States. The terms reported in the agreement are that the Canadian Pacific abandon its policy of business through the Dominion and establish a Pacific Coast line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via the the Manitoba line. After July 1st daily trains will run to Port Moody without change of cars. In return the Manitoba road will receive on every through ticket to any point in Manitoba the same proportion of rates as would the American roads, and American tickets will receive the same proportion of rates as would Manitoba roads. No arrangement for freight has yet been made, though the matter is pending.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the week ending, February 14th showing an increase of $19,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

The amount paid by the government to the Hudson's Bay Company for supplies, transports, commission, etc., during the Northwest rebellion, aggregates $2,000,000, exclusive of claims by the company for losses.

The Provincial Treasurer in his budget speech stated that the results of the year were more favorable than expected, as it was thought there would be an excess of forty-one thousand. This year he expects the expenditure over the receipts will be over four hundred thousand dollars, which he proposes to provide by drawing upon the surplus. He claims a six millions.

The result of the labors of the Central Prison Commission was laid before the House yesterday. Warden Masse is completely exonerated from the charges of cruelty and mismanagement made against him.

The San Francisco *Merchant* prints statistics that the exports of California wine will show a total export for 1885 of nearly 4,500,000 gallons, or nearly 1,000,000 gallons more than in 1884.

VANCOUVER.

On Coal Harbor, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Personal inspection and reports of Coal Harbor lands, made on application, contracts for clearing land negotiated and superintended. Large lists of most central properties and plans of townsite on application. Parties living at a distance buying through us will have the advantage of our personal inspection and report. Intending investors should come to Vancouver, when we will take pleasure in driving them over the principal roads and showing them over the townsite. We have established a free reading room for use of strangers and shall be glad if all such will make use of shme on arrival here. Correspondence solicited.

Address
F. C. INNES & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, Vancouver, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

The annual meetings of the Notts Agricultural Society and the Notts Chamber of Agriculture was held, in Nottingham last week. Both reports complained of the severe depression in agriculture and regarded the farmers' outlook as very gloomy. Last year's county show, although the best ever held, caused serious financial loss. Mr. Storer, in a speech, said that he was opposed to the free admission of colonial produce. If they were to be destroyed he would as soon have his throat cut by an enemy as a friend.

The Inventions Exhibition has resulted in a deficit. The loss will not exceed £5,000, but the surplus of former successes has now disappeared. The electric lighting was perhaps the most attractive feature in the Inventories, but it cost nearly £40,000.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

A NEW YORK GALE

Blows People Along and Injures Many, Mostly Women.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—10 a. m.—So far as comfort is concerned, to-day is far worse than yesterday. The thermometer has fallen to seven degrees above zero, and the wind is still blowing a gale at from 50 to 56 miles an hour. But one sailing vessel has arrived here since night before last and that required the assistance of two tugs. The bay is deserted. No steamers have arrived, although a number are reported off the coast unable to make New York harbor against the terrific gale which is blowing. Telegraphic connection with surrounding country is in even a worse condition than yesterday, no wires working to Boston and the east, and it is with great difficulty that anything can be received from the south. There is absolutely no communication with points in the interior of this State. A number of houses have been unroofed in this city and Brooklyn, but about the only people injured were unlucky pedestrians, who were blown against buildings. A large number of such cases are reported as injured, principally women. Chasing of hats has become less, as when they leave the head they go sailing over housetops into the suburbs. Hatless men scudding along before the gale is not unconnon.

A GREAT MATCH.

The Highest Score on Record at Billiards made in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The third game in the McKenna-Morris billiard match was played last night, and won by Morris, who scored fifteen hundred without completing his sixth inning, to McKenna's seventeen hundred and sixty-one. Highest runs, Morris, one thousand one hundred and eighty-one; McKenna, sixteen hundred and forty-one. The latter is said to beat the world's record of fifteen hundred and sixty-one, while Morris' run is said to beat the American record. Total scores to-night: Morris, forty-five hundred; McKenna, thirty-six hundred and forty-seven.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Early this morning fire broke out from some unknown source, in a stable of P. Mackey, Magnolia street, Brooklyn. A high wind fanned the flames and scattered the burning embers in every direction. The fire spread to Mackey's dwelling. In a short time both were demolished, causing a loss of $25,000. The flames communicated to the Lutheran cemetery and the Cypress Hills railroad company's depot. The fire could not be checked, and the horses were rescued with difficulty. The depot, sheds and stables were burned, with 40 cars, seven motors and a quantity of harness. The company estimates the loss at over one hundred thousand. Insured in different companies, but not for full amount.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—A Washington special states that claims were submitted by agents to the Chinese Embassy of losses sustained by Chinese in the recent riots in Washington and Wyoming Territories. It is reported that the claims were considered in the cabinet meeting yesterday. The indemnity asked is from five to seven hundred thousand dollars.

A special message by the State department to Congress, covering the amount has been presented. The state of feeling prevalent in Congress will make it refuse to accede to these demands, and the consequence will be that China will resent this action and withdraw her representative from Washington. There is a strong feeling in China against foreigners, and American citizens there will suffer. A speck of war with China is visible.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION.

PANAMA, Feb. 27.—John Bigelow, of New York, who accompanied DeLessep's Panama Canal party, is believed to have formed a favorable opinion concerning the prospects of the canal.

UNITED STATES TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The total values of imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended January 31, 1886, were $660,749,374, and during the twelve months ending January 31, 1885, $617,172,414—an increase of $43,576,960. The values of exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended January 31, 1886, were $665,676,776, and during the preceding twelve months, $755,900,405—a decrease of $90,232,629.

DOMINION DISPATCHES.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—A serious accident occurred on the Northern Railway, at Thornhill. Besides the news agent, who was killed, twenty persons were more or less injured. The night was intensely cold, and many of the wounded were frost-bitten. A farmer's team took fright at the approaching train and ran right into it, one horse jumping in between the tender and baggage car. The result was that the mail car and the passenger coach left the track and rolled down a forty foot embankment. The baggage and mail cars took fire and were destroyed, but most of the mails were saved. Flames broke out in the passenger coach, but were extinguished. Loss not yet known.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Wrigley, the Hudson Bay Company's Commissioner, who is now here, says that Winnipeg people are very desirous that the Hudson Bay Railway should be built. He says that the country traversed by such a railway would be barren and inhospitable, and would never furnish local traffic. He does not think there is any danger of an Indian uprising, but if it should occur, it would be more serious than the last.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON LUMBER.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Mr. Johnston, Commissioner of Customs, says, in an interview, that the present export duty on logs is almost impossible of collection, and that it is practically useless; he believes an export duty on logs will never serve the purpose of protecting Canadian lumber mills, and that the only hope lies in a reciprocity in lumber between Canada and the United States.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 18.—Charges have been preferred against certain police officials here of accepting bribes from the keepers of houses of ill-fame. One detective has already resigned, and more resignations are expected.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1886.

THE DAILY TIMES.
-Published daily and weekly by the-
VICTORIA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, L'D.
OFFICE—Yates Street, next to Frank Campbell's Corner.

DAILY TIMES delivered in all parts of the city by carrier, at 25 cents per week.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement:—

More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. Classified, 10 cents per word per month. No card inserted for less than $2.50.

Notices inserted amongst regular reading matter items, 15 cents per line for each and every insertion.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, is an excellent readable family journal, sent to all parts of Canada and the United States free of postage.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per year ... $2.00
six months ... 1.25

TERMS—Strictly in advance.

Special Rates for WEEKLY TIMES

TO ADVERTISERS—Changes for advertisements for the Daily edition must be handed in to this office not later than 10 A. M. on the morning of publication; otherwise insertion cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

PARLIAMENTARY POINTERS.

During the proceedings yesterday the Premier's Ishmaelism manifested itself in a peculiarly offensive manner towards one of his colleagues. Mr. SMITHE had spoken to Mr. ORR's motion, which was directed against the employment of Chinese on all works for which franchises were granted by the House, and required the incorporation of a prohibitory clause in all private bills. In his somewhat incoherent and ambiguous remarks the Premier lead the Provincial Secretary to believe—as, in fact, he did every other person in the House—that he was of opinion that the legislature could not prohibit the employment of Chinese on works carried on wholly within the limits of private property. Whatever the Premier may have meant, his words could bear no other construction. The Provincial Secretary, Mr. ROBSON, quick to perceive the egregious blunder into which his colleague had fallen, and anxious to extricate him, in a few trenchant remarks, pointed out the fallacy of his leader's reasoning. The Hon. Mr. SMITHE, rising to the majestic height of 6 feet 1 inch and a half, inferenialtly denounced the statement of the Provincial Secretary as "false," and then proceeded to elucidate his former observations. It was a very "unkind cut"—coarse and offensive—although, applied as it was to a colleague, it was probably not made without a full knowledge of all the personal peculiarities of a gentleman who is, notwithstanding his political failings, the brains of the curious combination called a cabinet.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM was not in his seat during Friday's session. It was significant that the return asked for a few days ago, showing that he had sold over $2000 worth of goods to the government was laid on the table during his absence.

The Finance Minister is understood to be hatching out a new financial policy, or incubating a budget speech, with which he will dazzle the members and befog the galleries when he makes his annual statement. He seldom speaks, never for more than a minute or two at a time, and always inaudibly. Probably he is unhappy in his political love and is sullen because he finds that his fickle affections have been misplaced. Premonitions of a gathering storm are already apparent (*vide* the evening organ of the government), and he begins to see that he is the Jonah that will be thrown overboard.

A man who has the courage of his convictions—when those convictions are most unpopular and opposed to the best interest of the masses—challenges our respect if he cannot command our sympathy and support. Mr. DUNSMUIR is too ingenuous ever to make a successful politician. The idea that language was given to conceal one's thoughts, is to him the most arrant nonsense, and so he blurts out what is uppermost in his mind regardless of the consequences. He does not try to hide his pro-Chinese opinions, and in that respect at least stands solitary and alone among the collective wisdom of the province.

It is pleasant to hear the Attorney-General talk—a pleasure that is enhanced by its infrequency. Eschewing the dismal, halting platitudes of his leader, and the offensiveness of the Provincial Secretary, he goes to the point without circumlocution, says what he has to say and sits down just at the right time—sometimes a little before.

There are five lawyers in the House—Messrs. A. E. B. DAVIE, POOLEY, DRAKE, WILSON, and T. DAVIE—and every one of them voted against Mr. SEMLIN's bill. At present a barrister coming to British Columbia has to pass one year doing nothing before he is permitted to practice his profession. Mr. SEMLIN's bill proposed to reduce the time to three months. The lawyers, who comprise one-fifth of all the representatives, dreading a little competition, voted to a man against all eastern interlopers—"scallawags" and "scoundrels" as described by the Provincial Secretary. The tailors of the province, encouraged by the success of class legislation this session, will ask for the enactment of a law requiring a year's probation before new comers in their line will be permitted to practice their profession. Having declared in favor of the principle, the House cannot stultify itself by refusing them the same protection it has extended to the lawyers.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the Imperial Federation League of the Montreal branch held last week Mr. GEORGE HAGUE, for many years manager of the Toronto bank, Toronto, and now general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, acknowledged to be amongst our shrewdest and discerning of public men, delivered an able address on Imperial Federation: the Canadian Position. The paper was a very lengthy one, and ordered by the league to be published for general circulation. Mr. HAGUE began by referring to the ignorance that prevailed in England on Canada and Canadian affairs, and instanced the fact that Mr. FROUDE, after traveling around the world to visit the British colonies actually stopped at our very borders, because he thought it would be too cold to come to Canada in May. A mutual understanding of each other's position is necessary to any discussion of a closer union. Canada has always been determined to have a destiny of its own, although often approached by Americans when those colonies were lost by Britain. The very foundation of Canada's continuance as a separate entity on this continent has been the deliberate and continuous preference of our people for British institutions rather than American. Even the rebellion in 1837 was a struggle, and a successful one, for British parliamentary institutions. We love our land and are proud of it; we take an honest and abiding interest in its welfare; we love it largely because we have made it what it is. We have good reason to think that in the process of developing the country we have developed the broadest, the healthiest and the most intelligent of the peoples that occupy the continent. We have cleared about 25,000,000 acres of farms, and to make room for them have cut down more than 1,000,000,000 of forest trees. The lecturer went on to speak of the vast improvements made both in the country and in the cities, and especially the construction of railroads, the last of which, and the greatest on the face of the globe—the Canadian Pacific—was wholly our own work. He then referred to our system of government, municipal and political, which had outstripped in this respect the other British colonies. Our jurisprudence and laws, our system of education, our shipping interests, our commerce and banking system, our manufactures and our protective policy were each in turn touched upon. He then went on to show the falsity of the figures published by the American Government as to the alleged exodus of our young men to the United States and the exaggerated impression which prevailed outside as to the rivalries between the different races that make up our people. The same reasons which would show that Canada is a bundle of discontented provinces would prove Great Britain to be a bundle of disconnected countries, and the adjoining Republic a mere jumble of warring states. There were pessimists among us who, from interested motives, desired to foment discontent in order to make us consent to annexation, but we should not be led away by them. Canada is not a disjointed bundle of provinces. We have a common flag and country, a common history and traditions, common laws, feelings and inspirations, and even the difference of language, race and local laws in one of the provinces, does not prevent us being one people as Canadians. To many thoughtful persons of English blood, the French element, with its romantic traditions, its fine literary culture, charms of social life, its grace, elegance and refinement, is not the least attractive of the varied features that go to make Canada a country to be loved with a strong and abiding affection. We have some great aspirations and a great ambition, namely, to be and do in future what will be worthy of our past and worthy of the Empire of which we form a part. The speaker then referred to the political destiny of the country. Annexation he dismissed at once. As to independence, we could not be more independent than we are. He held that we should rather go on as we are. There were various forms of confederation. There might be a perfect and complete federation of the whole Empire, with free trade and an entire abolition of all customs between the various countries and territories composing it, common debt, taxation, etc. There would be a great many difficulties in the way, such as the drawing up of a constitution and defining what matters were local and what Imperial. This scheme would also infallibly destroy our infant industries, and nearly the whole of our revenue, and this would never be consented to by the people of Canada. He then went on to speak of the schemes of a defensive alliance, and differential duties for a defence fund, either of which was far preferable, but both were surrounded by difficulties which, however, might be overcome.

FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

For the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1883,—the first year of the Smithe-Robson government—the receipts from ordinary sources, and expenditure of the province were as follows:

Expenditure	$506,173 71	
Revenue	350,400 35	
Leaving a deficit of		$155,773 36
June 30th, 1884.		
Expenditure	$591,631 10	
Receipts	506,767 29	
Another deficit of		$ 84,863 81
June 30th, 1885.		
Expenditure	$656,125 15	
Receipts	602,797 49	
Still another deficit of		$ 53,227 66
A total deficiency on three years operations of the Smithe-Robson government of		$292,864 83

A NAVY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The *Oregonian* observes that there is at last some indications that the United States is to have a navy. The House Committee on naval affairs has prepared two bills, one of which provides for the reorganization of the navy and the other for the construction of new ships of war. From what has been made known of the work of the committee, it is asserted that the construction of heavy expensive ironclads, such as make the British navy so formidable, will not be advised, the modern fast cruiser, armed with powerful ordnance and fast torpedo boats, being more serviceable. If the report of the committee shows, as it is claimed that it will, a disposition to furnish the United States with a navy which will be adequate to the necessities of the country at home and of sufficient strength and power to command the respect and wholesome fear of foreign nations, it will be all that is required. Costly ironclads, that are in a few years superceded in value by the inventive genius that is constantly engaged in the realm of improvement, are rather too expensive to be indulged by a nation that is free from the dangers that constantly menace monarchies. The defense of our vast seaboard, and the protection of our commerce in case of need, are the chief requirements of a navy, and these the torpedo boats and fast cruisers will supply. Of useless war vessels, out-dated and otherwise inefficient, the country has an ample supply. The rotting hulks in the Brooklyn navy yard, recently broken up for the spikes that held their decaying timbers on the stocks, are just as serviceable in their present state, for all purposes of modern naval warfare, as they would have been had they been completed, launched and equipped in good time. The mighty navy of Great Britain contains many ironclads, the construction of which was contemporaneous with the commencement of a number of unfinished vessels in the navy yards of the United States, and which have long been made obsolete by busy invention and constant improvement. Resistance to blows while dealing blows was the chief feature in the inception and construction by heavy ironclads. Following their construction speedily came an improvement in ordnance, before which the heaviest armor was defenceless. Hence the decision in favor of vessels that, while carrying most destructive ordnance, are swift both in the pursuit of an adversary and in getting out of range of its guns, while to torpedo boats is delegated the defense of harbors and the auxiliary work that makes a navy effective.

"THE LINE."

Merchants failing
To display
What they have
From day to day,
Cannot very
Well expect
That the people
Will select
From a line of
Goods not shown,
And of course
To them unknown.
If you'd have
The people choose,
Let them read
As public news
In THE TIMES
Of every day
Just the goods
You would display.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
Employment Bureau!
Furnishes all kinds of Help Free of Charge.

OUR
BUSINESS AGENCY.
Do you want to Buy or Sell a Business, Take a Partner, &c.
PICKERING & CO.
OFFICE:
Fort St. between Douglas & Broad.
VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. Box 634. Telephone 21.
feb25 3m

Æsthetic Flowers,
BEAUTIFUL ANNUALS, Etc.

6 packages Æsthetic flower seeds assorted for - - - - - - 50c
14 packages Annuals seeds consisting of Asters, Stocks, Phlox, Drummondii, &c., for - - - - - $1 00
7 packages Seeds for cemetery purposes for - - - - - - 50c
7 packages Immortelle and Ornamental grass seeds for - - - - - 50c

On receipt of price any of the above seeds will be forwarded, postage free to any address.
Purchasers may rely upon these seeds, as they are all of my own raising, and being acclimated are far superior to imported seeds. Address:
J. MOSS, Florist, Victoria, B. C.
Residence, Johnson St., near Blanchard St.
feb 22-2m

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
TIME TABLE.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	2:30 a.m.
Arrives at New Tacoma at	4:30 a.m.
Arrives at Portland at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Portland at	3:00 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11 a.m.
Arrives at New Tacoma at	6:45 p.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	12 noon.

NOTE—Steamers leave Victoria daily, except Sunday, connecting at Portland with Express trains for the East.
☞ Passengers will leave on regular transport boat which leaves Ash street wharf at 3 p.m. daily. The tickets they hold will secure their transfer.
☞ This is the only line from Puget Sound to all Eastern points in the United States and Canada.
Call upon or write to
ROBERT IRVING, Agent.
Office—C. P. N. Co.'s building, Wharf street.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager. JOHN J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass'r & F't Agt.
General Offices—Corner Front and D streets, Portland, Oregon.
oc30

G. B. GORDON,
Counsellor & Attorney,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Late of the Ontario Bar.)
Safe Deposit Building, Room 26.
feb13-8

C.P.R.R.
TERMINAL CITY,
VANCOUVER
Lots 181 and 196, known as the Hastings Sawmill Property, are now being cleared and streets opened. This valuable property is offered for sale by single Lot or Blocks, and at prices that will command attention. A large rebate allowed to builders.
Plans and Price Lists, now in the hands of the leading Estate Agents in Victoria, New Westminster and Granville.
Robertson & Co.,
Estate Agents, Victoria.

VANCOUVER
Lots for Sale
IN
Lot 200 A, Group 1,
New Westminster District.
Apply to
HENRY V. EDMONDS,
dec4 1m New Westminster.
Or ALLSOP & MASON,
Government street, Victoria.

TOWN OF FARWELL
Lots for Sale.
ALLSOP & MASON.
oc19 6m

COAL & WOOD.
THE JAMES BAY COAL YARD
Is selling Coal at the following rates per ton
Best Wellington Coal, $8; 5 ton lots at $7.50 per ton.
Best Southfield Coal, $7.
FULL WEIGHT, GUARANTEED.
Wood, either cut or full length.
An assortment of Spruce and Cedar LUMBER on hand.
TELEPHONE CALL 320.
Orders left at Capt. Warren's office, Wharf street, or at the office, James Bay.
dec14 G. D. WARREN.

To Coal Consumers.
Coal Direct from the Collieries.
THE VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND Land Company (Limited) are now prepared to supply consumers direct from their Collieries with their
Best Household Coal
In quantities of one ton and upwards.
Price $7 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds.
The Coal will be hand picked and delivered in sacks of 100 lbs. each. Orders should be sent to the Company at Nanaimo, and to prevent delay should be accompanied by Post Office Order or Cheque.
The Coal will be delivered at the consumer's residence or place of business within two days of receipt of advice.
nov 6 SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Supt.

Something New
MESSRS. CROFT & BUCKETT have on hand and for sale
Vancouver Coal Company's
SOUTHFIELD COAL,
$7 per ton delivered; $6.25 per ton on the wharf. Single Sacks, 50 cents.
This Coal is hand-picked and of the best quality. Leave your orders at the
Union Truck and Dray Company's Office, foot of Yates Street.
☞ Post Office Box 454. dec19 1m

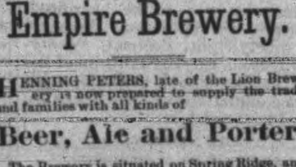
Central Coal Yard,
FOOT OF JOHNSON STREET
Best quality of double-screened
WELLINGTON COAL
Fir and Alder Wood for sale in lengths
Free delivery to any part of the city.
TELEPHONE NO. 13.
jan11 1m

Fire Insurance
Ætna Insurance Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ESTABLISHED 1819.
Cash Assets ... $10,000,000
Losses paid in 66 years ... $60,000,000
Risks accepted at current rates of premium and losses paid with promptitude and liberality.
FRANK BODWELL, City Agent.
Government street,
June1 Next door to Telegraph Office.

Red Crown Roller Mills
Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family, Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.
TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.
ISOM. LANNING & CO.
aug 14 tf Proprietors.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1883, 1883, 1884.
Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics Fair, 1883, 1883, 1884.
Capitol Mills Flour
FULL ROLLER PROCESS,
Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.
☞ ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.
The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it, the best he had ever used.
Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.
PORTLAND AGENT:
GEORGE SHIEL,
8 Stark street

OREGON MILLING CO.'S
ROYAL FLOUR!
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.
☞ Sold by all leading Grocers.
JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.



John Meston
CARRIAGE MAKER,
BLACKSMITH, Etc.,
Government Street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Empire Brewery.
HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of
Beer, Ale and Porter.
The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.
The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.
All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.
HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
aug10 tf Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.

MASONIC BUILDING
CHEAP
BOOTS
CHEAP VARIETY STORE
AND
SHOES
DOUGLAS ST., Vic.
C. RUSSELL & CO.

QUEEN'S MARKET
GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.
L. GOODACRE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BUTCHER.
Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.
Shipping Supplied at Lowest Rates

TABLE DELICACIES.
AND ALL KINDS OF
FINE
FAMILY GROCERIES
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Provisions, Liquors, Etc.,
Every article for hotel, boarding house or private family use.
HENRY SAUNDERS
Johnson Street.

PICTURES FRAMED
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
A large stock of Fine Mouldings unequalled in Victoria.
Fine Selected Stock of Engravings
Works of Art and all kinds of Pictures, Mirrors, and Picture Glass sold by the light or box.
The finest Furniture made to order.
☞ All work warranted.
JOS. SOMMER,
Government street.

Intending Settlers
AT OR NEAR COAL HARBOR can obtain from the undersigned all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Blankets, Bedding, Spring Mattresses, Tobacco, all kinds of Fruit and Confectionery, Vegetables, Hay, Grain, Etc.
☞ Remember, you can buy your supplies from me cheaper than you can ship from Victoria.
F. W. HART,
nov20 Granville, B. C.

E. G. PRIOR,
—IMPORTER OF—
Iron, Steel,
HARDWARE
—AND—
Agricult'rl Machinery
Builders' Hardware,
Miners' Outfits,
Farm Wagons,
Plows, Harrows,
Mowers, Reapers,
Twine Binders,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA.

J. C. & J. FIELDS
Candles,
Salad Oil, Bulk and case,
Cocoa Matting, plain & fancy
Fry Pans,
Galv'd Iron Buckets,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
—AT—
R. C. JANION.
feb18

THE FAMOUS
The Royal Blend
WHISKEY,
Case and Bulk.
R. C. JANION
STORE STREET.

J. H. CUTTER
Bourbon Whiskey,
CASE AND BULK.
R. C. JANION,
STORE STREET. feb17

BASS' ALE,
GUINNESS' STOUT,
QUARTS AND PINTS,
—AT—
R. C. JANION.
feb17

FOR SALE.
To Farmers, Milkmen and Poultry Raisers.
"RICE MEAL," for fattening Stock of all kinds.
"CHIT RICE," invaluable to Poultry Raisers.
Victoria Rice Mill, Store Street.
feb15 d&w tf

FOR SALE,
In the City of New Westminster.
THAT large and rapidly increasing business known as the
Pacific Carriage Works.
Any one wishing for an opening in this line would do well to correspond with the proprietors. Good reasons given for selling.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHNSTON & SMITH,
feb19 tf Proprietors.

CHAS HAYWARD
Funeral Director
and Embalmer.
Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.

PITT & PICKEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
The Terminal City Land Office,
VANCOUVER, B. C.,
Are prepared to furnish all particulars regarding lots for sale within the City boundaries.
Requisitions by mail promptly attended to.
jan12 6

MIDWIFERY.
MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE, RECENTLY from Halifax, N. S. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street, over Gosnell's grocery store
m17 1f

Hotels and Restaurants.

Halfway House,
Granite Creek Road.
A HOTEL, half way between Nicola and Granite Creek, has been opened for the accommodation of the traveling public, who can make this the first night's stopping place from Nicola, and reach Granite Creek next day.
The Hotel is supplied with all the necessary creature comforts.
Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars on hand.
Charges moderate.
T. RICHARDSON,
jan20 1m d&w Proprietor.

The Arlington Hotel,
(LATE AUSTRALIAN.)
Corner Government & Humboldt Sts., Victoria.
THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and possesses the finest Bar in the southern section of the city. The finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand. The only place in the city for delicious beverages.
W. G. STEVENSON & J. H. SEELEY,
dec2 6m Proprietors.

BEACON HILL.
The Colonist Hotel!
(LATE PARK HOTEL.)
LOVELY SCENERY!
BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS!
A pleasant and healthful summer resort, overlooking Juan de Fuca Straits, and only one mile from the Postoffice, Victoria.
Families can be provided with suites of rooms at moderate charges. A first class Cook has just been engaged. Telephone call 507.

Esquimalt Hotel,
ESQUIMALT,
HAS been thoroughly refitted, and will be found equal to any in the town for comfortable accommodations, at the following rates: Board, per week, $4.50; Board and Lodging, per week, $5 and $6; Meals, 25c, Beds, 25c and 50c. Baggage taken to the hotel free of charge.
JOSEPH MILLER,
aug12 tf Proprietor.

SUNNYSIDE HOTEL,
GRANVILLE.
FIRST-CLASS in every particular. Rates, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day, according to accommodation. Special rates by the week or month. The largest and most commodious hotel on Burrard Inlet. Fittings and furnishings throughout new. A large number of guests can be accommodated.
oct5 H. HEMLOW, Proprietor.

The Gordon Hotel,
Johnson St., between Store & Wharf
WHERE "OLD BOB" will be found at his usual business of selling BAD WHISKEY, but good Cigars. [illegible] friends to give him a call.
ROBERT McDERMOTT.
Victoria, January 8th, 1886. jan8

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
Southeast Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.
VICTORIA, B. C.
Board and Lodging, per week ... $5.50 and $6
Board, per week ... $4.50
Beds, per night ... 50cts
No Chinese Employed.
The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
sep16 JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

California Hotel,
Cor. Washington and Adams sts.,
Port Townsend, Washington Ter.
BOARD—Per Week, with Lodging, $5.
Single Meals, 25 cents.
Best of accommodations and everything in first class style. Billiard and Pool Table.
jy9 1y CAPT. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

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PORT MOODY B. C.
THIS new and elegant Hotel is now open. The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. The table supplied with the best in the market.
☞ Charges moderate.
sep10 3m P. CAREY, Proprietor.

Globe Hotel,
ESQUIMALT.
Board and Lodging moderate. Billiard Room attached.
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The oldest established and
LEADING
PHOTOGRAPHER,
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Stove, Grate and Scale
WAREHOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE to Steamboat owners, Ship Builders and others:
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Plumbers, Gas Fitters,
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Dealers in Best Descriptions
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TELEPHONE CALL 126.

A PARIS MYSTERY

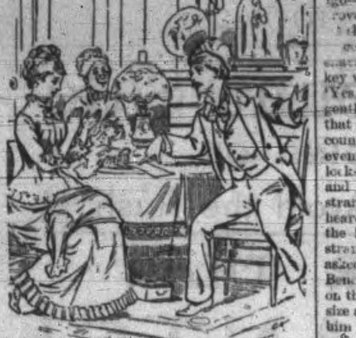
By the Author of "My Ducats and My Daughter."

CHAPTER XI.

After M. Blery's departure, I naturally suffered a reaction from the excitement of the last few days, and the hopefulness of my interview with the detective. It was difficult to remain inactive and not to despond. But, for the sake of Mlle. Dumaine, whom I saw every day, I strove to be cheerful. I also wrote to Raoul, and, without raising his hopes unduly, hinted that things were beginning to wear a more favorable aspect.

The days passed without any word from M. Blery, and each day deepened my anxiety. At last the fourteenth day came, and every one of its hours seemed to me as long as a month. I dared not go to Gabrielle; I could not have concealed my disquietude.

But in the evening there came a telegram from Blery, the most joyful message I have ever received in my life, because it assured me that my friend was safe. M. Blery telegraphed from Rome: "I have succeeded; the dagger is found. I return to Paris direct." I ran at once with the telegram to the Rue de l'Odeon, and spent the rest of the evening with Mme. Dumaine and Gabrielle, explaining the discoveries we had made, and listening to the outpourings of their joy.



With Mme. Dumaine and Gabrielle, explaining the discoveries we had made.

Next morning I saw the advocate Sapinaud, and told him of the new evidence in Raoul's favor. He advised me to say nothing, in the meantime, to Raoul.

"Let us wait," he said, "until Blery returns and tells us the whole story. Then, if the evidence he has found proves what you say it proves, I will frame a statement and lay it before the Imperial procurator. After that Girard will no doubt be released from detention, either with or without bail."

Next morning the detective arrived in Paris, and sent me a message asking me to come to him at the prefecture of police, and to bring Sapinaud also. I was fortunate enough to meet Sapinaud in the Salle des Pas-Perdus; he at once unrobed, and we hastened to the prefecture.

There we found M. Blery, in his napless hat and shabby gray overcoat, just as he had appeared in Rome, and who could tell how many other European capitals? The room in which he received us was small, but well lighted; its furniture consisted of two chairs and a bureau in common pine wood; on the bureau lay an almanac, a Paris Directory and a Universal Guide to all the railways of the world. M. Blery gave each of us a chair, and himself remained standing with his back to the light.

"Messieurs," he said, "I am charmed to have the honor of this visit. I rush at once into the middle of things. In the conversation which I had with M. Marsal 15 days ago, there was one point we did not discuss—namely, the apparent want of motive for the crime. I presume, however, that Monsieur, in his very intelligent examination of the case, did not fail to give this point his attention?"

"No," I said; "I considered the point, and came to a certain conclusion."

"We may suppose," said M. Blery, "that the assassin of Meissner had one of two objects in view—either revenge or plunder. If it was simply revenge, why did he ransack the strong boxes and cabinets? If it was plunder, why did he leave so much portable booty behind? The Judge—again fitting the facts into the theory—accounted for this by the eccentricity, amounting to insanity, of the criminal, terror-stricken by his crime. How, Monsieur, do you account for it?"

"I account for it," I said, "in quite another way. I account for it by the conjecture of *a search* on the part of the assassin; and, since *all* the lock-fast places were not opened, by *a search for a special object*."

"Exactly," said M. Blery; "the conclusion to which any unbiased mind, possessing sufficient acuteness, would naturally come. What were the judge's words? 'This,' he said, 'is the obscure point of the case, but the difficulty here tells as forcibly against any other theory of the crime as against the theory that Girard is the guilty person.' A somewhat rash assertion, Monsieur the Judge! The circumstances certainly make against his theory, but they confirm ours. Yes, search for a special object, that is it! And the special object?"

"A compromising paper," suggested Sapinaud, "left in Meissner's hands by one of his clients."

"An excellent hypothesis," said Blery; "but here, fortunately, we can dispense with hypotheses; we have facts, as I shall show you. Since leaving M. Marsal, a fortnight ago, I have been in London, Brussels and Rome. I have been in search of the missing dagger. I started here in Paris, at the Palais Royal. I found it correct, as did my friend Py, that there was now no dealer in curiosities there to whom Girard had sold his weapon. But I found that two years ago there was a dealer in curiosities there; a man who had fled by night, carrying the valuable part of his stock in trade with him, and leaving his rent unpaid. I traced this man to London; with the help of my friend Briggs, of Scotland Yard, I find him. He has by this time sold the dagger, but he names the purchaser. I go to the purchaser, but he also has parted with it—in brief, I followed this dagger to Brussels, I followed it to Rome. In that city it has come into the possession of a French artist, who is by no means well off. I tell him for what purpose I require the dagger; he agrees to sell it. It is then in pledge; we go to the pawnshop, we redeem it—and I leave Rome with it in my keeping. Here, Messieurs, is the dagger." M. Blery laid it on the bureau before us. "Observe the one word written beside the flower; compare it with these characters, traced by M. Beauvais, and which stand for the word 'sorrow'—you see they are the same. Thus the conjecture of M. Marsal is proved to be perfectly correct; this is the missing dagger of the three—the one given by Meissner to his nephew two years ago."

I could not look without emotion on this weapon, which had so nearly proved fatal to my friend, and which now had been found just in time to save him.

"So much for the dagger," continued M. Blery, "now for the key." He touched a hand-bell on the mantelpiece; the door opened and a little man, red-haired, pock-marked, and with furtive eyes, appeared.

"This, Messieurs, is Pilotin," observed M. Blery, with the air of one exhibiting an inferior animal, "Pilotin, one of my *aides*. You will tell these gentlemen, Pilotin, what were the instructions I gave you before I left for London."

"Monsieur gave me this key," said Piloton, laying it beside the dagger on the bureau. "Monsieur told me he had reason to believe that a key had been fabricated from this as a model, about two months ago, by a locksmith living within a certain radius of the Passage de Mazarin. Monsieur also gave me a description of the person who had ordered the key to be fabricated, and directed me to discover the locksmith."

"And you made inquiries?" prompted Blery, whose *aide* spoke in a monotonous voice, with the inflection of one who repeats a lesson by rote.

"I begin by consulting the directory and visiting all the locksmiths within the radius. No result. I widen my circle; still no result. I begin again by inquiries into the private life of certain locksmiths, who are in the habit of doing work at home; still there is no clew. I begin to despair of satisfying Monsieur, when I make a lucky find. Passing along the Rue St. Louis I observe a small shop whose shutters are closed; its exterior is freshly painted; above the door is a sign: 'L. Benoit, Locksmith.' I make inquiries. I learn from the neighbors that Benoit is a young man, very sober, very industrious, who came from Limoges to Paris about three months ago and opened this shop. About a fortnight ago he had injured his hand with one of his tools, and had been taken to the Hotel Dieu for proper treatment. I conjecture that this may be our man; the fact of his shop being so recently opened accounts for his name not being in the directory. I go to the Hotel Dieu, but am told that I cannot see him; he is suffering from blood poisoning and is very ill. I ask who is the doctor attending him, and am informed that it is the Doctor de Bourdon. M. de Bourdon, as Messieurs will remember, was one of the medical witnesses at the inquiry into the murder of Meissner. I see him; I tell him that my mission is connected with the affair of the Passage de Mazarin. M. de Bourdon takes an interest in that affair; he allows me to see his patient. This is Benoit's story: About a month after he had opened his shop—that is, about two months ago—on a dark and wet night, a gentleman drove up to his door in a cab and came into the shop. The gentleman asked him whether he could, in less than an hour, fabricate a key exactly like one which he showed him. The key was of simple construction. Benoit said, 'Yes, easily;' and at once went to work. The gentleman waited. He was a foreigner, of that Benoit is certain, but cannot guess the country to which he belonged. He was in evening dress, and wore a fur cloak. The locksmith noticed specially his dark eyes and sallow complexion; could indentify the stranger if he met him again, especially if he heard him speak. When Benoit had finished the key, which he did in half an hour, the stranger gave him three francs, the sum asked, and at once drove away. I showed Benoit the key of Meissner's room, now lying on that bureau; he declared it to be the same size and shape as the one which had served him for a model."

Here Pilotin stopped, as if he had run down.

"Is this Benoit available as a witness?" asked Sapinaud, who like myself had listened with close attention to Pilotin's narrative.

"M. de Bourdon says that he will live," answered Pilotin tersely.

"Messieurs," said Blery, "you have heard; now you shall see—Pilotin, fetch a cab. We are on the eve of a discovery."

We took our seats in the conveyance without asking any questions. Sapinaud and I exchanged a glance which said, Let us leave the revelation to M. Blery; he has an eye for dramatic effects.

Pilotin mounted on the box; I noticed that he carried a short crowbar. The coachman had evidently received his directions beforehand. He drove us up the steep, narrow Rue St. Jacques, into the very heart of the Latin Quarter. He stopped at last where the Rue St. Jacques intersects the Rue Cujas, at a pork-butcher's shop, with the name Pajol over the door. Pilotin alighted, and held open the door of the cab while we got out.

M. Blery entered the pork butcher's shop and presently reappeared with M. Pajol, fat faced and blue aproned.

"Messieurs," said Blery, "M. Pajol will now take us to the room of that tenant of his who, since Christmas Day, has disappeared."

M. Pajol bowed, smiled blandly, rubbed his fat hands, and led us up the dark, moldering staircase.

When we had reached the sixth story Sapinaud and I paused to take breath. "A little higher, Messieurs, if you please!" said M. Blery. We toiled up with many stumblings after the detectives, until we reached the garrets, in the very top of the roof. The stairway leading to these was little better than a ladder, where the hands had to assist the feet of the climber.

"This is the door," said Pajol.

Pilotin took a big bunch of keys from his pocket and tried them one after another; none fitted.

"No matter!" said Blery. "See, place the crowbar here—now, a little force—and, presto, we have the door opened!"

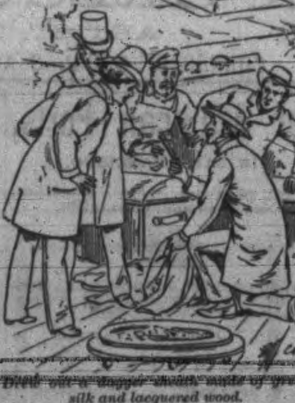
Sapinaud and I followed the detectives into the room, Pajol bringing up the rear. The spectacle which met our eyes was a strange one. The small window in the roof, thickly coated with grime and soot, admitted only a very feeble light into the garret. A deep layer of dust rested on everything. In the centre of the garret stood a brazier, filled with charcoal ashes. On the wretched truckle-bed lay a heap of clothes, as if they had been thrown hastily down. Three large traveling trunks occupied about half the entire space of the chamber.

We looked on in wonderment while the detectives made a business-like inspection of the room before touching anything.

Suddenly Pajol plucked Blery's sleeve, and, pointing to the charcoal-brazier—"It was with that same brazier he did it!" he whispered.

Blery nodded. "Now, Pilotin," he said, "let us begin our search.—Approach, Messieurs, if you please. I have the idea that among these clothes here" pointing to those on the truckle-bed—"we shall, perhaps, make a discovery."

Sapinaud and I drew near, and looked on curiously. The clothes consisted of a dress suit, a fur paletot, and a crush hat. Blery felt the breast pocket of the coat, and, with a smile of triumph, drew out a dagger sheath made of green silk and lacquered wood, in shape like a closed fan.



Drew out a dagger sheath made of green silk and lacquered wood.

"You have seen something like this before, Messieurs, is it not so?" said the detective. "And this—this also you will recognize?"—and he showed us a key which he had found in another pocket. An exclamation—a significant "Ah!"—escaped from Sapinaud and myself at the same moment. M. Blery smiled again.

Pilotin next opened the traveling-trunks. They were found to contain clothes for the most part, among which were one or two dresses, evidently Oriental. There were also a number of letters, some in our own language, some in a foreign character, which I easily recognized as Japanese.

Still M. Blery had not spoken a word of explanation. He seemed to enjoy our complete mystification.

"Pilotin," he said at last, when his search was finished, "you will remain here on guard until you are relieved. You will allow no one to enter without a written order from Monsieur the Prefect. Messieurs, if you will return with me to the prefecture, I shall have the pleasure of explaining to you what you have seen here. That will be a more convenient place for doing so."

(To be continued.)

LISA TO THE KING.

[George Eliot.]

O Love, who so didst choose me for thine own,
Taking this little isle to thy great sway;
See now, it is the honor of thy throne
That what thou gavest perish not away,
Nor leave some sweet remembrance to atone
By life that will be for the brief life gone;
Hear, ere the shroud o'er these frail limbs be thrown—
Since every king is vassal unto thee,
My heart's lord needs must listen loyally—
O tell him I am waiting for my Death!

BROCADE-MAKER FOR THE MIKADO.

"Ruhamah's" Peep at the Royal Fabrics of Japan—Costly Garments.

The establishment of Riozo Kobayashi, brocade-maker to the imperial court, was saved for the last, and after a whirl through some of the Nishijin streets, we gladly entered the shade of his doorway and crossed to the inner room opening on a tiny garden. Leather cushions were laid on the floor, and we sat in a stocking-footed group, as at Dateyasuke's, admiring the "dry garden," as they call all these little beauty spots that are without the miniature lake. Stone lanterns and dwarf pine trees beautified this garden, and the little galleries of the toylike house surrounding it were hung with beautifully painted silk lanterns. After the tea came the books of brocades and silks manufactured at different times for the use of the imperial families and the court.

The gorgeousness of some of the fabrics fairly excited us, and the blazing red brocades, stiff with pure gold thread and covered with huge designs of the imperial chrysanthemum or the paulownia crest of the mikado's family, most delighted our republican souls. Superb brocades were pointed out, of which the mikado's ceremonial dresses had been made at different times, and others that were designed and ordered by the empress for her sovereign attire. Several of these brocades for the empress were of a pure golden yellow woven with many gold threads, and one of them in particular was half covered with a design of fine bamboos that was most effective on the shimmering, sunshiny groundwork. The stiff and costly brocades that bear the imperial crest can not be made for or sold to any one outside of the reigning family, and pieces for upholstering their furniture, for window draperies and carriage linings are as carefully made and guarded as bank note paper. Squares of the thickest red silk, wrought with a single gold chrysanthemum, are made for the use of the foreign office as cases for the credentials of envoys sent to other courts.

Rolls of the finest white silk were next shown, of which the mikado's undergarments are made, and as this "Son of Heaven" never wears a garment twice nor never one that has been washed, he naturally consumes a great deal of this fine soft silk. His cast-off garments are eagerly competed for by loyal subjects, and the silk that has once touched the imperial person is treasured as the choicest of a fortunate family's possessions. Roll after roll of other silks and brocades were shown us, flaming silks covered with huge peonies or fine maple leaves, or alive with circles of writhing dragons, all of which could be made and brought by the outside millions if they desired. Some of these gold-thread brocades were amazingly cheap considering the weight of pure silk and first quality bullion thread employed and the hand labor, yet some of the most expensive pieces without gold threads were not so effective or desirable as decorative silks as the cheapest stuffs ground out of the Paterson mills by the mile every day.—Japan Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Statistics About European Savings Banks.

A French periodical lately gave some remarkable statistics concerning savings banks. Fifteen European states, with a population of 192,000,000, are included in the statement. Since 1874 the progress made by savings banks in these countries has been astonishing. The institutions date from 1817, England being their birthplace.

It took fifty-seven years between 1817 and 1874 to arrive at an aggregate of 12,000,000 depositors, possessing among them $1,440,000,000. Within the next four years the depositors had increased to 15,000,000, and the stock of savings to $1,880,000,000. This had increased in 1882 to upward of 21,250,000 depositors and $2,520,000,000. A novel feature of the system in France is the school savings banks introduced in 1874, of which there are now 23,000. These institutions not only lead children to become prudent, but have a reflex influence in the same direction upon the parents.—Chicago Tribune.

Ballet Pupils for Grand Opera.

The grand opera at Paris has just selected its ballet pupils. They must be just 7 years old, and are examined successively by a physician who looks after their lungs; by a "professor" who reports on their feet, knees, arms, with special reference to pliability; and finally by a committee on beauty. Two hundred and fifty children have just been accepted, receiving three pairs of dancing shoes each, a few yards of crepe and starvation wages. They have to work very hard.—Paris Letter.

An Exhibition of Polychromic Sculpture.

An exhibition of colored sculptures is shortly to be opened in the National gallery at Berlin under the patronage of the crown prince. The works are being collected under the auspices of the chiefs of that establishment. The exhibition will illustrate the history of polychromic sculpture in all ages and countries, as well as the modern efforts to revive the art, especially by the sculptors of Germany.—New York Sun.

A Curious Lawsuit to Recover.

A curious lawsuit is in progress in New York. It is brought by an artist, to recover $500 as the price of a picture of a sloop yacht. The defense is that the waves are flowing the wrong way, and that while the bowsprit is pitching in heavy weather the stern of the boat is depicted as seated in a calm.—American Sports.

The Flavor of the Hedgehog's Flesh.

The Greeks devoured the flesh of the hedgehog. When it has been well fed it is sweet and well-flavored, and the flesh is eaten in many places in England and on the continent. An American gentleman who partook of this dainty, stewed, on the other side, says it reminded him a good deal of quail.—New York Sun.

The Shell Trade of California.

The shell trade of California is assuming great proportions. A single firm at Los Angeles ships every sixty days forty tons of shells to Europe. These shells are transformed into ornaments by the art industries of Paris and other localities.—Chicago Times.

The Largest Collection of Canes.

A Philadelphia journalist has the largest collection of canes of any man in America. They were gathered from all quarters of the globe.

Encouraging to the Electricians.

The famous electrician, Bell, says the problem of seeing by electricity is so nearly solved as to give much encouragement to those at work in that field of science.

It is said that white have the teeth more vertically implanted in the socket than the black people.

Dried grass sold in bales is the most common fuel in Peru.

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Oak Bedroom Suites, Cherry Bedroom Suites,
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Walnut, Ash and Maple Dining Room and Library Furniture.
FOLDING CHAIRS—a beautiful assortment just received—Covered, Carpet, Velvet and Plush.
Curtain Poles, Walnut, Ebony or Ash; Decorated Opaque Window Shades. New Style Portia Window Curtains; CARPETS, a great variety all kinds. WALL PAPERS, with artistic decorations; Mouldings, Mirrors, Blankets, Perambulators, Upholstery Goods.

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Decorated Toilet Sets, latest styles, just opened; Majolica Ware, an immense variety just opened; Polka Dot and Fancy Glassware; Rich Gold Library Lamps and Chandeliers, with prisms; Cutlery, John Russel's celebrated; Plated Ware, Vases, Fancy Goods.

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Ladner's & New Westminster	7 A M	....	7 A M.	....	7 A M	....
Port Hammond	7 A M	....		....	7 A M.	....
Plumper Pass	....	....	....	....	7 A M.	....
Granville, Moodyville & Pt Moody	....	7 A M	....	7 A M	....	....
Chilliwhack	7 A M	....	....	....	7 A M	....
Yale	....	....	....	....	....	....

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No freight will be received after 5 p. m.
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City of Pekin........March 3
City of Sydney........March 24
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WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.

(No. 128.)

A BYLAW

Respecting the Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue for 1886.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Finance Committee of the said Council to arrange for and obtain a credit by way of overdraft upon current account with the Bank of British North America to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of $40,000, including the now existing overdraft, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

2. All moneys so overdrawn shall be used for the ordinary current expenditure of the said Corporation, and shall be repaid to the said Bank on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1886, out of the municipal revenue of the said Corporation for the current year.

3. This Bylaw may be cited as the "Bank Credit Bylaw, 1886."

Passed the Municipal Council the third day of February, A. D. 1886.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council the 17th day of February, A. D. 1886.

JAMES FELL,
Mayor.

L.S.
JAMES D. ROBINSON,
C. M. C.
fe22

No. 129.

A BYLAW

To Repeal Certain Bylaws.

Whereas it appears from a decision of the County Court of Victoria on appeal that Section 3 of the "Revenue Amendment Bylaw, 1885," is invalid, and from a decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia that the "Retail Liquor Licenses Regulation Bylaw, 1885," is invalid. And whereas the continuance of invalid Bylaws is liable to mislead the public:

Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

Section 3 of the "Revenue Amendment Bylaw, 1885," and the "Retail Liquor Licenses Regulation Bylaw, 1885," are hereby repealed.

Passed the Municipal Council this 17th day of February, A. D., 1886.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council this 24th day of February, A. D., 1886.

JAMES FELL,
Mayor.

L. S.
JAMES D. ROBINSON,
C. M. C.
fe26

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Notices.

PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, T. B. H. Cochrane and James Brady intend to apply for an Act granting them a lease for the term of twenty-five years of the unworked and abandoned mining ground on Findlay Creek, in the District of Kootenay, such lease to include the bench, bar, dry and hill diggings for 300 feet on either side of the said stream and the beds of the stream, and to extend from the first forks or south branch of said creek three miles below and five miles above the same, including the tributaries thereto, and with power to the said T. B. H. Cochrane and James Brady to erect dams and construct ditches and flumes on the said creek and its tributaries.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated Victoria, B. C., 30th December, 1885.
dec31

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, more or less, situated on the north side of Thurlow Island, opposite Loughborough Inlet, Coast District, and described as follows:

Commencing at stake about 40 chains from coast and run east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

T. D. MERRILL.
January 25th, 1886. jan26 law 2m

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, more or less, situated on Homfray Channel, Coast District, and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake on the coast and about 7 miles from S. W. end of said channel and running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

T. D. MERRILL.
January 25, 1886. jan26 law 2m

Notice.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia during its session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining a Railway from the City of Victoria to some point on Shoal Harbor in the District of North Saanich, Vancouver Island.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Victoria, Feb. 2nd, 1886. feb8

Notice

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Callbreath, Grant & Cook, Cassiar, are requested to call on the undersigned at the office of Mr. R. Lippsett second door from the Telegraph office, Victoria, to settle their indebtedness, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same.

JOHN GRANT.
Victoria, Dec. 3rd, 1884. de2 td

Notice.

DURING my absence in California Frank Campbell holds my power of attorney.

P. MURPHY.
Adelphi Saloon.
October 3rd, 1885 oct3

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Licensing Court to be held at Victoria for a transfer of the license to sell wines and spirituous liquors by retail at the Gordon Hotel, Johnson street, Victoria, to the undersigned.

ROBERT McDERMOTT.
Dated Victoria, B. C., Feb. 26 1886. feb26

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Licensing Court at Victoria for a license to sell Ale and Porter at the premises known as the Bowling alley, Yates street, Victoria.

JAMES BAKER.
GEORGE BAKER.
Dated Victoria, B. C., Feb. 26, 1886, feb26

Notice.

I have taken my sons, C. N. Gowen and G. H. Gowen, into partnership in my business as from the 1st day of January, 1886.

The partnership business will be carried on under the firm name of Charles Gowen & Sons.

feb16 tf CHARLES GOWEN.

Notice.

I have taken as a partner in my business Mr. GEO. ANDERSON. The firm name will in future be SHORE & ANDERSON.

feb14 1m A. SHORE.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

COLUMBIA Commercial College.

W. S. JAMES........Principal
J. A. VERGON........Secretary and Penman
N. W. cor. Second & Salmon Sts.
The C. C. Journal (new edition) giving full information, sent FREE. Address
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Carpenter, Joiner and Contractor,

WHARF STREET, near JOHNSON
VICTORIA.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ Houses built on the Instalment plan.

Charges Moderate.
oct10-3m.

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Real Estate Agent,

CONVEYANCER.

RENT & DEBT COLLECTOR.

Money loaned. Business promptly attended to. P. O. Box 438. 1 oc9

D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR

Eberts & Taylor,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

Langley Street, Victoria.
sep 28 1m

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS CARDS

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Drs. Taylor & Clark,

Office—Government Street.
(Over Victoria House.)
TELEPHONE CALL No. 591. P. O. Box 180.
Can be consulted from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

A. M. Taylor, M.D.,
Will give special attention to Surgery and Diseases of Women.
Residence—Johnson street, 2 doors west of Quadra.
Telephone 587.

R. B. Clark, M. D., M. R. C. S.
Will give special attention to Nervous and Chronic Diseases.
Over 20 years' experience.
Residence — Corner Yates and Quadra streets. Telephone 599.
jan28 3m

DRS. HALL & HALL,

Physicians, Surgeons & Accoucheurs

OFFICE—Theatre Block, Douglas street.

J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin.

F. W. HALL, M.D.,
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Consultation Free. ja14 1m

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M. R. C. S., England; L. S. A., London.

Office—Langley & Bastion Streets.

Hours—10 a.m. till 1 p.m.; 2 till 4 p.m.; 6 p.m. till 8:30.
NOTE—Women and Children only, 2 till 4 p.m.
Residence—Broad near Fort Street.
Telephone Call 98.

R. B. THOMPSON,

DENTIST.

Office—Old Masonic Building, (over Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s Dry Goods Store), Government street.
☞ Nitric Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth
OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. dec8

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
ESTABLISHED 1869,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Rates $1 to $1 50 per day.
july13 T. J. BURNES.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS.
S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs
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Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings.

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S. C. BURRIS,
ARCHITECT,
Yates and Broad Streets,
MOODY'S BUILDING (Up stairs.) dec8

E. H. FISHER,
Architect,
DeCosmos' New Block, Government street,
VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. Box 474.

E. MALLANDAINE,
Architect,
Broughton street, near corner Broad street
Victoria.

J. P. DONOVAN,
ARCHITECT,
Galpin's Block, Government Street,
Victoria. nov 2

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

REAL ESTATE

ROBT. LIPSETT,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND FINANCIAL AGENT.
july11 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Colonist Building. P. O. Box 56.

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Wharf Street,
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ALBION IRON WORKS Co. (Limited.
HOME INDUSTRY
Engines and Boilers of every description.
Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
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J. FINLAYSON
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C.
Dealer in FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also, choice Tea and Coffee.

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SHORE & ANDERSON,
—Manufacturers and Dealers in—
Furniture, Upholstery and Bedding.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed.
Johnson street, Victoria.

DONALDSON'S
CALEDONIA WASHING POWDER
This preparation has been tried by our customers and found to give the best satisfaction, excelling all others.
We can safely recommend it to the public as possessing qualities known to be
UNRIVALLED.
ALSO—
THE SELF-FEEDING SHOE BRUSH.
Sole Agents for British Columbia,
J. & J FLETT, Grocers,
Corner Fort and Douglas Streets

ZED S. HALL,

Bookseller & Stationer

Columbia Street

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Books, Periodicals,

AND

STANDARD WORKS ORDERED from England and the United States at short notice and at publishers' prices.

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ENRICO SORGE,

[FROM LONDON,]

Solo Pianist and Orchestral Conductor.

PROFESSOR AND TEACHER OF SINGING and the Pianoforte.

Attendance daily from 2 to 3 o'clock at Waitt's Music Store, where terms may be known. aug16 1m

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1886.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

While the TIMES is always prepared to give publicity to the views of correspondents on any question of interest to the public, provided facts are given, couched in unobjectionable language, we wish it to be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by the writers thereof.

Nor can we give room to duplicates of letters that have appeared in our contemporaries either in this city or elsewhere in the province. Correspondents, therefore, will save time and trouble in preparing such for THE TIMES, as they will be rejected.

Our space is valuable, and brevity, as far as possible, should be observed in writing on any topic, and on ONE SIDE of the sheet only.

BIRTHS.

MCLAGAN—In this city, on the 27th Feb., the wife of Mr. J. C. McLagan, Times Office, of a daughter.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Sardonyx, on her Mexican route will carry Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express.

—If you want a modern building, have your plans made by Fisher the Architect.*

—Miss Narcissa White, the talented lecturess, lectured at Tacoma on Wednesday last.

—The Sardonyx will leave in the morning for Nanaimo to coal, and will return about Wednesday.

—Lovers of the cue should remember that THE LANSDOWNE billiard parlor is the best in town. *

—House-keepers will find a good assortment of house furnishing goods, etc., at Cowan's warehouse, Colonist building. *

—Letters detained for postage: Mrs. Fisher, Linhardt, N. S. W.; Messrs. Whittier, Fuller & Co., San Francisco; S. M. Runyon, San Francisco.

—*Lansdowne House, Yates street, received to-day Brussells Kid Gloves, Combination and other Hoop-skirts, Bustles, &c., &c. John Partridge, Prop.*

—Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Winnipeg, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning, and in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in the evening.

—That valuable preparation called the Gum Tree (Eucalyptus) Cough Syrup—that does not make you sick at the stomach, is for sale by Langley & Co. Victoria, sole agents. *

—The division on the second reading of the Medical bill was carried by 16 to 8, instead of 18 to 6, as given yesterday. The names, however, as published were correct.

—No room can be considered as well furnished unless supplied with one of those NEW and STYLISH FENDERS, on view and for sale at A. & W. Wilson's, Fort street. *

—The Granville Hotel, owned by Mr. Mannion, has been purchased by Mr. T. D. Cyrs, of the Theatre Royal, this city. The price paid is somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000, which includes furnishings.

—W. H. Gallick, known in Victoria, has a relief bill before the U. S. Congress for $15,000, to compensate him for cattle alleged to have been killed on the Neah Bay Indian reservation. We are inclined to think there is a feline in the meal tub.

—Parties desiring to move can always secure teams from the Victoria Truck and Dray Co., who are prepared to furnish same at shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 13. Office Central coal yard. *3t

—At the entertainment to be given at the Victoria, Monday and Tuesday nights, the evolutions of the broom brigade by a bevy of fair young ladies, will be quite a feature. Young men don't forget to go; it's a worthy object.

—The Geo. E. Starr had a very rough passage across the Straits last Tuesday from this port. Several of her windows were smashed and bulkhead damaged by the heavy seas, but Captain Roberts was equal to the occasion, and fetched her into Port Townsend safely.

—The Starr's consignees to-day: W Portman, T B & Co, C W Robson, James Brady, R Saunders, Van Volkenburgh, J. Wilson, A Bosst & Co, A Burns, J Dener & Co, J Wise, J B Ferguson, Sere & Deans, J Gosnell, Jas Dwyer, Wm Eckhart, McDonald Bros, H Bornstein.

—The Victoria Truck and Dray Co. is prepared to take orders for moving furniture, which will be attended to with promptness, and in a manner entirely satisfactory to those employing its wagons. The "flitting" season is now about to open, and all who propose migrating into other quarters should bear the above fact in mind. See ad.

—The young man Marwick, who was committed for trial on a charge of brutally assaulting a Chinaman on the Craigflower road, and subsequently jumped his bail, having returned to the city was arrested last night. His companion, Leclaire, returned and stood his trial at the late assizes, but the jury disagreed, and he was liberated.

—We are glad to learn that Mr. Wm. Halpenny, government guide, has recovered his health, and expects to be ready about the first of March to conduct parties in search of land into the Alberni district. He expects a larger influx of intending settlers during the coming summer than ever before, and believes that he will be able to locate at least from fifty to seventy-five more farmers on that highly favored district. Parties in search of land should consult Mr. Halpenny.

NORTHWEST TROUBLES.

An Ottawa despatch says that General Middleton states that the flying column which is to be sent into the Blackfoot country is to be composed of Company C Infantry School of Toronto, Company B Infantry School of St. John's, Que., Winnipeg Mounted Infantry, Quebec Troop of Cavalry, Battery A Regiment of Canadian Artillery of Kingston, 200 men each, and Company A Infantry School of Fredericton, N. B., 100 men. The troops will be stationed at Calgary, Regina and other central points.

THE SPROULE CASE.

Judgment on Mr. Davie's motion for a writ of error in the above case was rendered this morning, the judges sustaining the conviction and dismissed the motion. Unless the sentence of death be commuted by the executive at Ottawa Sproule will be hanged on April 6th.

A LARGE BILLIARD RUN.

During a billiard match, last night, in San Francisco, between Morris and McKenna, the latter made the extraordinary large run of 1641 points, but nevertheless was the loser of the game. This breaks the record at three-ball carom game, Vignaux's run of 1531, in Paris, 1880, being, until then, the largest.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The collections at the port of Victoria for the month ending Feb. 27th, 1886, were:

Duties	$44,218 71
Miscellaneous	315 97
Chinese Immigration Act	167 50
Total	$44,702 18

ITEMS FROM SITKA.

(The Alaskan.)

It is rare that a man gets his boots white with dust walking about Sitka, but such was the case last week.

Mr. Treadwell has returned to his post as manager of the Douglas Island mill, restored to health, to the joy of his many friends.

Advices from Hoonah state that a woman was lately accused of witchcraft and the old method of treatment—death—was put into operation.

Owing to the fact that we have had no rain from the 10th to the 28th of January a "water brigade" has grown up in our town for which there is now steady work, while fortunately our fire brigade has had nothing to do. The vice-president of the latter organization for want of employment in that capacity may be seen daily wending his way to Indian river with a demijohn, in which he brings home the beverage which alone he is said to indulge in.(?)

An old Frenchman who had been working at Juneau for some time was drowned at the mouth of Gold Creek, week before last. Strange to say, although a Frenchman, he was so quiet that no one even knew his name. He was wading for a duck he had shot, and slipped into a hole and was carried out beyond his depth.

The Idaho on her last trip in attempting to make fast at Wrangel, completely wrecked the wharf there. Its condition was known to be unsafe, and no one was upon it at the time, except Mr. Ludecker, who was employed to take the lines. He was thrown into the water, but got ashore unhurt. The freight was landed in a scow.

B. C. IS NO PLACE.

Mr. John A. Fraser, who one time ran a laundry in this city, is now in San Diego. He has recently written a letter to a friend, in which he gives his impressions of British Columbia without any reservation. As we hear so many sweet things said of our province it will relieve the monotony to read something on the other side of the question: "British Columbia is no place. It is neither an agricultural, lumber or mineral country. It possesses these three resources to a certain degree, but are very limited. What farming land there is has all been located, and the climate is not adapted to fruit growing, and the timber belts convenient to the coast are in the possession of a few who are letting it lie for speculative purposes. It has minerals to a certain extent, but it would take a modern "Crœsus" to develop them, they are so far in the interior and distant from the railway. Oregon and Washington Territory are poor places and you would not like to live in either of these two States. It rains six months out of the year and a person requires to live in *oilskins* for that length of time. I have travelled all over this coast, and California is my choice, but it is not as good as has been represented through the press. A person may not make money as fast now as they would a few years ago had they come here, but we can enjoy life better and make money fast enough yet."

FASTIDIOUS WHITE LABOR.

Laboring men frequently complain that there is no work. Pickering & Co. report that when they offer men work at $1.75 per day, they are asked, "is it in town? A farm hand called a few days ago and said, "I see you want a man for a farm at $25 per month; is it in town?" "Well, no, it is not; farm hands are generally required in the country." And the "farm hand" left without engaging, because he did not want to leave the city. There are more reasons for the almost universal employment of Chinese than the one usually given—low wages. The trouble is often with the white men themselves, as is shown by the instances referred to.

REACHED NANAIMO.

The *Free Press* says that at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the workmen of Bell, Larkin & Patterson completed the laying of the rails to the Nanaimo end of their contract. The operation of laying the rails from Mr. Meakin's residence past the depot was witnessed by a number of citizens, and on the laying of the last rail, the workmen and others present, gave three cheers for the Island Railway. The rails are now laid from Chemainus River to Nanaimo, and the two large locomotives run daily over that distance.

REVENUE FROM CHINESE.

A return submitted to the House yesterday shows the total amount collected under the Chinese Regulation Act to have been $5,750. Of that sum $1,790 was collected under section 3, imposing an annual tax of $10, and $3,945 under section 14, requiring the payment of $15 mining license. A rather strange feature of the return is that not one dollar was collected on Vancouver Island or in New Westminster city or district—Yale, Lillooet, Cariboo, Kootenay and Cassiar contributing the entire sum.

"FIORD."

In the House, Mr. T. Davie asked the meaning of the word "fiord," saying he never met it before. According to Webster, a "fiord" is "a long, narrow inlet, bounden by high banks or rocks, often opening again into the sea, such as are common in the coast of Norway." The term is scarcely applicable to False creek, in which connection it was used in the House. We give this information quite gratuitously.

THE NEW MIKADO.

A merchant alone in a desolate store
Sang "Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"
I said to him, "Why are you pacing the floor
Singing 'Willow, tit-willow, tit-willow?'"

"Alas!" he replied, as he smothered his cries,
"I thought it was nonsense to advertise,
And now I've no custom at all but the flies,
Oh, willow, tit-willow, tit-willow!"

The prospects for this year's lumber trade in the Ottawa district are reported to be better than for many years past. This year's cut will, it is estimated, be unusually large, the output being estimated at 600,000,000 feet. Sales have already been made to the value of $4,500,000, the prices obtained being better than ever previously recorded.

James Scott, barrister, of Clinton, a young man, has been appointed Police Magistrate for the County of Huron.

Mr. Henry Cargill, Reeve of Greenock, and formerly of Nassagaweye, has been nominated as the Tory candidate for the Commons for East Bruce.

Ayer's Sarsaparila is the best medicine for every one in the spring. Emigrants and travelers will find in it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin—the effect of disorder in the blood, caused by sea-diet and life on board ship. *

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used. *

—Some people do not know that RAND BROS.' Victoria office is on Fort St. *

—Buy your real estate through RAND BROS.; offices at Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver (Coal Harbor.) *

ON LIFE INSURANCE.

The Semi-Tontine Method—Its Objectionable Elements.

Reserved Dividends—No Forfeiting and Distribution Policies.

(*To the Editor of the New York Tribune.*)

SIR,—The recent discussions of Tontine have clearly shown that the profits of pure Tontine are the forfeitures of the entire reserves and surplus of those who lapse their policies, and of the surplus of those who die, during the Tontine period—that all who enter a Tontine class put therefore at continual hazard during the entire Tontine period not only the reserve and surplus paid in by them, but, what is of far greater public importance, they put at such hazard the paid-up insurance which this reserve and surplus ought to buy for heir families; that in fact millions of dollars of such paid-up insurance are now being lost every year by the families of those who lapse; so that pure Tontine is simply a speculation in the paid-up insurance for one's family which a man has really paid for and to which he chooses to risk their losing in the hope that he may chance to get a share in the reserves and surplus of other insurers who have had to let their policies lapse and so made their families lose the paid-up insurances which their reserves and surplus had paid for.

THE TONTINE COMPANIES,

while still asserting the moral soundness and protective value of pure Tontine, have nevertheless laid significant stress on the fact that they are now urging only the semi-Tontine, or limited Tontine, or non-forfeiting Tontine, reserved dividend, distribution policies, &c., in which it is represented that only the surplus is to be forfeited in case of lapse, and that paid-up insurance is to be given for the reserve; so that a man might feel that he was risking his family's protection only to the extent of paid-up insurance which his accumulations of surplus might and ought to buy for them; the desired inference being that this reduces it to a small affair in point of amount, and a harmless one in point of morals.

LIMITED NON-FORFEITURE.

The partial non-forfeiting element is brought into these modified Tontine schemes by way of the New York non-forfeiture law, which provides that, when its provisions are not waived—as they may be by those who want full Tontine—whenever a policy lapses after making three full payments, the holder shall be entitled to so much of a paid-up policy as the 4½ per cent. reserve will buy, taken as a single premium at the company's "published rates," *provided* he surrender his policy within six months. The companies pare this reserve to start with; they actually do and must carry a 4 per cent. reserve; but they use only a 4½ per cent. reserve in giving paid up insurance; the differences goes to the Tontine pool; and this difference during a 20-year Tontine period runs from 7 to 10 per cent. of the reserve.

OTHER MARGINS FOR TONTINE.

So secretly have the single premium rates of these companies been "published," that until recently I have been unable to procure a copy, so as to see just what effect on Tontine results the actual application of the New York law might be expected to make. * * * Semi-Tontine profits from lapses are therefore, 1st, the entire surplus; 2d, 10 per cent. of the reserve; 3d, one-third of the remainder.

THE PRACTICAL EFFECT.

It works this way: Take 10,000 men insured at age 30 for $10,000 each, ordinary life, twenty-year semi-Tontine, upon the Equitable's "estimate" that those who live and pay through the twenty years will get $6,360 in cash; the man who has to give up at the end of five years would have in the pool $937.01; of which $459.08 would be the 4 per cent. reserve and $477.93 his interest in the surplus; the latter he loses outright to the pool; $42.15 is then taken from his reserve to reduce it to a 4½ per cent. reserve, and goes to the pool; the remainder, $416.93, is used as a single premium loaded 60 per cent., to buy insurance that will not participate in profits; one third of this, therefore, goes to the pool, or $138.87; $181.22 has been taken out of his reserve; $277.96 has been actually used to buy non-participating paid-up insurance, if he surrendered his policy in time; out of his $727.01 he has lost to the pool $477.93 surplus and $181.12 from reserve, a total of $659.05—over 70 per cent. of all he had in, and what ought to have given his family about $2,000 of paid up insurance; that is what semi-Tontine means to him and his family.

The man who has been in ten years and has to lapse, has in the pool $2,321.88, of which $1,010.12 is 4 per cent. reserve, and $1,311.76 in his interest is surplus; the latter sum he loses outright to the Tontine fund; $83.39 is taken from his reserve to reduce it to 4½ per cent. reserve, $926.73, one-third of which or $308.91 is taken for Tontine profits by way of loading; so that only $617.82 is actually used to buy paid up non participating insurance, and he has lost to the pool $392.30 of his reserve and $1,311.76 interest in surplus, a total of $1,704.06, over 73 per cent. of his interest in the pool and what would have paid for say $4,500 of paid up insurance for his family.

The man who has been in fifteen years and has to lapse, has in the pool $4,177.69, of which $1,663.67 is 4 per cent. reserve and $2,514.02 is his interest in the surplus, and this he loses at once to the pool; his 4 per cent. reserve is trimmed down by $121.25 to a 4½ per cent. reserve, $1,542.42, one-third of which in the name of loading, $514.14, also goes to the pool, and $1,028.28 only goes to buy non-participating paid up insurance; out of his reserve he has lost $665.30; and he has lost his interest in surplus, $2,514.02; a total of $3,149.41, over 75 per cent.

The man who has been in 19 years and has to lapse, has in the pool $5,895.07, of which $2,263.44 is 4 per cent. reserve, and $3,631.63 is his interest in surplus and goes outright to the pool; his 4 per cent. reserve is reduced to a 4½ per cent. reserve by putting $147.09 more into the pool, leaving $2,116.35 as a single premium, from which $705.45 more is taken for the pool under the name of loading, leaving only $1,410.90 actually used in buying non-participating paid-up insurance; out of his reserve he has lost $852.54; add his share in surplus, $3,631.63, his total loss is $3,484.17, or over 76 per cent. of what he had in.

GROSS EFFECT OF SEMI-TONTINE.

To produce the "estimated" semi-Tontine result, with the same experience as to interest and expenses as the last ten years, at least 6,865 men out of these 10,000 would have to lapse, producing for the pool $6,954,910 of which $2,613,867 is the 4 per cent. reserve, and $4,340,923 is surplus, which is lost outright to the pool; the 4 per cent. reserve is cut down, by the loss to the pool of about $235,258, to a 4½ reserve of $2,378,729, one-third of which, $792,909, is carried to the pool in the name of loading; so that of the 4 per cent. reserve of $2,613,987, only $1,586,820 becomes effective in purchasing non-participating paid-up insurance, and $1,028,167 of it is lost to the pool, in addition to the $4,340,923 surplus; a total loss to the pool of $5,369,090, over 77 per cent. of all their interest in the semi-Tontine fund.

A LOSS OF $12,000,000.

The $6,954,910 interest in the pool should have brought over $16,000,000 paid up insurance for the families of those lapsing; they actually get about $4,250,000, a loss of about $12,000,000. That is semi-Tontine. Is that a small affair in point of amount? Or a harmless one in point of morals? In addition to all this, those who die during the period pay for their insurance over $400,000 more than it has cost the company.

WILL EVEN SEMI-TONTINE ESTIMATES BE REALIZED?

Granting that a man can be willing to hazard 75 per cent. of his family's protection on the game, is the sum played for certain in amount, even if it be won, and his own family does not happen to lose three fourths of their paid up insurance? Let the facts answer. The Equitable, for instance, is actually paying only 74 per cent. of the "estimated" on the full Tontines issued ten years ago; and only 60 per cent. on the fifteen year Tontines. The semi-Tontine "estimates" of the New York Life are higher than those of the Equitable, though its full Tontine settlements are as disappointing. The "estimates" of the Northwestern Mutual are a good deal higher than either.

OTHER VARIETIES OF SEMI-TONTINE.

The Five-year Distribution, Reserved Dividend, Five-year Dividend policies, etc., of other companies, are all short-term varieties of semi-Tontine, precisely the same in principle and identical in effect as far as the shorter term will allow.

THE UNANSWERED QUESTION.

But the great question which underlies all these multiplying varieties of Tontine remains unswered: By what right does a man who has a family to protect expose any part of that protection to loss, or seek to take from any other family any part of their protection? By what right do men speculate in any degree with family protection? By what right do they seek a gain which can come only from the needless losses of families?

JACOB L. GREENE.

Hartford, January 2, 1886.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—As a school boy, expecting to leave home at no distant day, to further perfect my education, I have been thinking that the financial position of this province, as it is at present, is well worth considering. If a boy, who has been sent by his parents to some distant school, expends the whole of his allowance for the first six months of a year, during such term, and in addition runs in debt in a sum much larger than the amount of his second six months' allowance, how is the poor boy to keep the wolf from the door during the last half of the term? This last proposition seems to me to be the condition of our government. The whole of the year's subsidy, and more, has been expended during the first six months, in addition to a surplus on hand on the 30th June, 1885, as stated by the Finance Minister, of some $102,000, as well as the current revenue for the half year ending 31st December last. The question then presents itself thus: As the government have expended during the first six months of the present fiscal year the sum of $236,000, more than the revenue for the same time, $134,000 of that sum having been obtained by overdraft at the bank, after deducting cash in hand at the Treasury, how much at the same rate of expenditure will the country owe by the way of overdraft at the bank on the 30th June next? Answer, $370,000.

SCHOOL BOY, No. 2.

A FINANCIAL BUNGLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Can one rely upon the returns brought down to the members of the Local Legislature by the Minister of Finance, especially the returns of those large amounts used by ministers out of the people's money, while to a great extent they were on election tours through New Westminster and other districts at public expense? The reason I ask this question, and doubt his statements is this: On February 1st the Minister of Finance stated that he had "at the previous sitting said that the amount to the credit "of the province, on June 30, 1885, was "$86,763.99; but that it was an error and "should be $101,509.92." Any one wishing to take the trouble to carefully add up the public accounts will find that neither of the above sums are correct. Therefore, I, as a taxpayer, doubt the financial statements the honorable gentleman from time to time brings before the House, as it shows conclusively what he don't know about the finances is evidently considerable.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

MARINE NOTES.

John D. Spreckles has purchased for the Oceanic Company the steamers Zelandia and Australia from John Elder & Co., of Glasgow. Hereafter they will carry the Hawaiian flag.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Winnepeg, arrived by the Starr to-day.

Passengers by the Starr to-day were: Smith, Miss Smith, Holman, J M Greenleaf, Fleese, Theese, J Rose, — Rose, J M Fisk, J Asherst, F Berriger, F Lydon, F Lewitt, M Behold, Mrs Wells, Captain Tibbals, J H Piercy.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Edwin Johnson, Esq., S. M.)

Ah Low, in possession of stolen property—a can of coal oil and a sheep skin. Adjourned until Monday.

August Brooks, charged with being of unsound mind. Prisoner having recovered, was dismissed.

Geo. Lebeau, vagrancy. Defendant did not appear, and the case was dismissed.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

JAMES RUSSELL has opened his new Store on Douglas street, near Maynard's Photograph Gallery, and is now prepared to supply the public with all kinds of Scotch pastry, Buns, Cakes &c. Also Sausages and Puddings, Mutton Pies, and Tea and Coffee. Orders received for Christmas and New Year's cakes and buns.

—Before purchasing stoves, etc., call at Cowan's stove warehouse, Colonist building. *

MRS. V. A. LEPRINCE, Fashionable Dressmaking, late of San Francisco. Cutting and fitting a specialty. Government street, up stairs, next to new Bank of B. C. *

Artistic Binding executed in this Province ONLY by R. T. Williams; and out of the Province by the other (?) Binder, assisted by un-British Nepotism of the present Local Government.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice of my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, for a license to sell by retail Ale, Beer, Porter and Spirituous Liquors on the brick premises, situate on the west side of Store street, between Johnson and Cormorant streets, and formerly known as Everett's Exchange, in the City of Victoria.

JAMES WALLACE.

Dated at Victoria, 27th day of February, 1886. feb27-2w

LECTURE.

Church of England Institute.

The third Lecture of the course will be given at the rooms of the above, Blanchard street,

Thursday, March 4th,

AT EIGHT P. M.

Subject—"The Geometry of a Honey Comb."

Admission 25 cents; Members free. feb27 5t

MUNICIPAL

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO

Wednesday next, the 3d March,

At 4 o'clock p.m.,

For Gravelling and Repairing Bird Cage Walk and Superior street.

Specification of the work can be seen daily at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

City Hall, February 27, 1886. feb27

If You Are Going to Move

Call on the Victoria Truck & Dray Co., (Limited.)

Furniture and Pianos moved with Care and Dispatch.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Telephone No. 13—P. O. Box 329. Office, Central Coal Yard. feb27

OLLA PODRIDA!

Grand Entertainment

Will be given in

THE VICTORIA

Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and of the Rear Admiral,

On the 1st and 2nd March,

In aid of the funds of the Mechanics' Institute, Consisting of

Tableaux, Songs in Character,

AND AN EXTRAVAGANZA.

"THE KNAVE OF HEARTS" will be produced by special permission of the author, Mr. Yardley, of London.

Admission - - - - Fifty Cents

Reserved seats at C. A. Lombard & Co.'s on the day of performance. feb26

General Passenger Agency.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL,

GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA.

VICTORIA THEATER

Two Nights Only, commencing Friday, March 5.

Cal Wagner's Minstrels

Under the direct supervision of J. H. Haverly, led by the great and only original

Cal Wagner

Grand Brass Band and Orchestra. Watch the Grand Street Parade.

Usual price. No extra charge. Reserve seats for sale at M. W. Waitt's. feb26

GRAND PEDESTRIAN

Tournament!

Go As You Please 48 Hours

WALKING MATCH,

AT THE SKATING RINK,

Open to all local Walkers, commencing

On Monday, March 1, at 9:30 P. M.

Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes. First, $100; Second, $65; Third, $35. Entries to be made on or before Wednesday, Feb. 24th, at 8 o'clock, at the Bee Hive Saloon.

ADMISSION 25 cents. Reserved seats for ladies. No extra charge. Full Brass Band in attendance.

WM. McKAY, Manager.

feb17

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned until 4 p.m. of Monday next, the first of March, for the purchase of W. M. Paine's race boat "Genesta" which can be seen at the salesroom, Yates street. The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

feb 22-6t

SUN LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA

R. MACAULAY, Managing Director. THOMAS WORKMAN, President.

The rapid progress made by the Company may be seen from the following statement:

	INCOME.	ASSETS.	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE.
1872	$48,210 93	$546,461 95	$1,064,350 00
1874	64,073 88	621,362 81	1,786,392 00
1876	102,822 14	715,944 64	2,214,093 00
1878	127,505 87	773,895 71	3,304,683 43
1880	141,402 81	911,132 93	3,897,139 11
1882	254,841 73	1,073,577 94	5,849,889 19
1884	278,379 65	1,274,397 24	6,844,404 04
1885	325,000 00	1,414,397 24	9,500,000 00

The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays its claims promptly, without waiting for 60 or 90 days, and has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

JOHN O. McLEOD, Agent, New Westminster. JAMES ABRAMS, Agent, Nanaimo.

A. E. IMRIE,

General Agent, - - - - Victoria, B. C.

feb25 D & W 2w

FOR COMFORT,

The WAUKEMPHAST Beats Them All!

FOR SALE AND MADE TO ORDER AT

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,

FORT STREET.

The Discount Sale

STILL GOING ON.

Go Early and Avoid the Rush.

CHEAPER THAN

REMNANTS!

1706 Yards Melton Cloth Dress Goods,

Direct from the Manufacturer, received this day at

The White House

And for sale at 20 cents per yard;

Colors--Navy, Maroon, Seal, Myrtle and Black.

—ALSO—

150 CHILDREN'S COLORED FELT HATS,

New Goods, 75 cents each; worth $1.50

Hutcheson, Young & Co.

NEW CLOTHS--JUST OPENED

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

English, French & Scotch Suitings & Trouserings,

IN ALL THE LATEST MAKES AND DESIGNS.

Worsted Coatings in Blue and Black, Broadcloths and Doeskins.

Garments made to order in either American or English styles.

The best Trimmings used and satisfaction guaranteed.

No Cheap Canadian Goods in stock.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

CORNER OF DOUGLAS AND PANDORA STREETS. feb11

For Mexican Ports,

VIA SAN FRANCISCO,

Calling at Todos Santos, Mazatlan, San Blas and Manzanillo.

UNDER CHARTER with the Compania Mexicana de Navegacion del Pacifico, [illegible]

THE IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

"SARDONYX,"

S. W. BUCKNAM, MASTER.

Carrying Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

Will sail from Victoria harbor, [illegible]

Saturday, March 6, 1886,

RETURNING,

The steamer Sardonyx will leave Manzanillo and way ports for Victoria via San Francisco [illegible] good opportunity for direct shipment from the above ports.

[illegible] E. CROW BAKER, Or HENRY SAUNDERS, Victoria, B. C.

AGENTS IN

San Francisco—J. Cutts. Mazatlan—[illegible] Manzanillo—Van der Linden, Vogel & Co. [illegible]

—Merchants who desire to cater for the upper country trade should advertise in the WEEKLY TIMES; cheap rates and largest circulation.

For San Francisco.

Carrying H. M. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's and Northern Pacific Express.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s Steamer

"MEXICO,"

CAPTAIN HUNTINGTON,

Will sail from Victoria wharf, outer harbor, for San Francisco on

Wednesday, March 3, at Noon.

Intending Shippers are requested to make arrangements for Freight as early as possible, [illegible]

Freight for shipment by this steamer will be received [illegible]

feb3 WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.

British Barque "Dundonald," FROM LONDON.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain Pauley nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Consignees.

GOSNELL'S SUGAR CURED HAMS are now on sale at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas streets.